GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1950-51

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BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1950-51

PART I

Mr. Amin-ud-din was Agent to the Governor General during the year under report.

Law and order was satisfactory throughout the year except for minor clashes between certain parties and stray cases of murder in the Loralai District.

There were less rains throughout Baluchistan during the year under review. To mitigate the hardships of the zamindars and to avert the famine conditions, taccavi loans were sanctioned generously. These amounted to double the taccavi granted during the preceding year.

During the year under review locust swarms raided Dukki and Barkhan Tahsils of the Loralai District, Nasirabad Sub-division of the Sibi District, Zhob District and Mekran, Lasbela and Kharan States and caused damage to the standing crops.

The Pakistan Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 3½ lacs to meet the cost of hire of tractors for agricultural purposes. Out of this grant a sum of Rs. 1½ lacs has been set apart for the purchase of small type tractors for private use by the zamindars. This is an experimental measure and if it proves successful it is proposed to approach the Government for a further grant for the purchase of more tractors.

Steps have also been taken to procure modern Boring Machinery for Test Boring.

As regards irrigation works several schemes are under active consideration, the most important of which is the Nari-Bolan Scheme. This scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 2 crores and it will take about five years to complete. The object of this scheme is to harness both the rivers of Nari and Bolan by erecting dams and utilising the water so stored for irrigation and for the production of hydro-electric power. The scheme when completed is estimated to irrigate 2,20,000 acres and to produce 500 K. W. of electric energy.

A six year road development plan for Baluchistan has been submitted for the consideration of the Government of Pakistan. The object underlying is to improve the present roads and to construct other additional roads in Baluchistan which are considered essential for the opening up of the interior of province and for the general development of the Province.

An Officer of this Administration, who was trained in the Punjab, has made a start with the Co-operative movement in the Province and has organised a few Co-operative Societies.

Oil was reported to exist in the Bugti area of the Sibi District. The Pakistan Petroleum Co. Ltd. was granted an Oil Prospecting Licence covering an area of 176 sq. miles in Sui in the Bugti area for a period of 4 years with effect from the 26th December 1950.

The Company has started exploration for oil and preliminary works such as construction of roads, digging of wells and construction of

houses etc. have been completed. Actual drilling has not yet been carried out. If oil is found in sufficient quantity, as is hoped, it will go a long way to assist the economic development and prosperity of this Province. Many Bugtis have already found employment with the Company.

In order to prevent spreading of tuberculosis, schools children were inoculated with B. C. G. and a centre to carry on B. C. G. inoculations is still functioning in Quetta. The Miss Fatima Jinnah Tuberculosis Sanatorium of Quetta, which was hitherto being run by a private Managing Body has been taken over by the Government in order to run it more efficiently and on modern lines.

The Government have also sanctioned two travelling dispensaries for the Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Zhob Districts. It is hoped that these dispensaries would afford medical relief to the residents of outlying areas who find it difficult to come for treatment to the existing static hospitals and dispensaries.

This Local Administration is also now in the process of distributing to children and expectant mothers 1,67,400 lbs. of skimmed milk free of charge.

In order to enable artisan refugees to set up small industries in this Province a Local Board of the Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation has been set up under the chairmanship of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan. This Board, which includes representatives of the refugees, has started scrutinising the loan applications received from the refugees.

The control of food-grains which had been in force for well nigh ten years was withdrawn during the year under review. The prices came to a reasonable level thus providing some relief for the poorer section of the population.

Arrangements were also made for the supply of cheaper varieties of cloth from Lyallpur Mills. There was shortage of sugar in November due to the non-arrival of ships from overseas, but regular supplies are now being received.

With a view to bringing Baluchistan to the same level of Administration as the rest of Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan have appointed a Reforms Committee who visited this Province in the beginning of winter.

The term of the Baluchistan Council (reported to in last year's report) which was due to expire on the 11th of June 1950 was extended up to the 31st August 1950 when a new Council consisting of 20 members (including 2 Advisors) was nominated.

The two important Tumans of the Sibi District *viz.* the Marri and Bugti were restored and the two young Sardars were formally recognised as Tumandars (head of the tribe).

The Political Agent, Baluch States whose headquarters used to be at Mastung (Kalat State) was withdrawn from there at the end of December 1949 and designated as Political Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan with headquarters at Quetta. He continued to hold the Political charge of the four States as heretofore. The charge of the Bolan Sub-division was, however, transferred to the Political Agent, Sibi.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1950-51

PART II

The subjoined table compares the details of area sown and successfully cropped during the year under report with similar details pertaining to the preceding year :—

Year	Area sown			Area successfully cropped		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils	In Tahsils not surveyed or settled	Total	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils	In Tahsils not surveyed or settled	Total
1949-50 ...	4,66,355	49,741	5,16,096	3,18,962	18,352	3,37,314
1950-51 ...	5,35,866	61,177	5,97,043	3,95,542	24,722	4,20,264

Weather and Crop.—The condition of crops as a whole was poor throughout Baluchistan due to less rains, and taccavi loans to the extent of approximately Rs. four and a half lakhs were granted to meet the famine conditions and cost etc. of the tractors. The usual taccavies were also given during the year under report and amounted to Rs. 10,00,000 which is approximately twice the amount given during the preceding year.

Survey and Settlement.—The present terms of the settlement of the various tahsils are sanctioned up to the dates shown against each :—

Quetta	31-3-1976
Pishin	31-3-1976
Shahrig	31-3-1978
Sinjawi	31-3-1978
Nasirabad (sliding scale assessment)	After Rabi 1956-57

Fruit and Agriculture.—I. Dr. A. A. Khan continued to be Director of Agriculture for the year under report. R. Zarbakht Khan, Deputy Director of Agriculture proceeded to United States of America for 6 months on a fellowship of the United Nations for a study tour in Dry Land Agriculture. Ch. Ikram Ullah officiated as Deputy Director of Agriculture during his absence.

II. General Agriculture.—The Wheat Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme was terminated with effect from 31st July 1950. No wheat Seed collection and distribution work was therefore handled by the Department. The recoveries effected towards wheat seed loan of the previous years amounted to Rs. 2,84,468-4-5. 105 demonstration plots were laid out to demonstrate :—

(a) Use of Sulphate of Ammonia on Wheat and Rice crops.

(b) Use of Moston Plough for the preparation of land as compared to local plough.

(c) Value of C-591 variety of seed wheat in comparison to local wheats.

(d) Green manuring for Jowar crops.

(e) The proper number of irrigations for wheat crop.

The results show increase in yield of wheat upto 3½ maunds, in case of rice upto 4 maunds per acre by the application of 100 lbs. of Sulphate of Ammonia. The use of improved ploughs resulted in better preparation of land and gave increase in yields in some cases upto 4 maunds per acre of wheat crop. Under Sibi District conditions C-591 wheat variety as compared to local wheat gave higher yields upto 2 maunds per acre. Green manuring with Berseem resulted in higher yield upto 4½ maunds per acre. In the Sibi District 5 irrigations to wheat crop resulted in higher yields of upto 1 maund per acre as compared to the local practice of 8 irrigations.

Recommendations were made to the Farmers in the light of the results obtained.

In Zhob District, in Mir Ali Khel, 4 new varieties of rice were sown in demonstration plots. The results of these will be available in the next season.

35 maunds of Jowar seed of Baghdar variety, 58 maunds of Jajai and Bengalo rice varieties, 15 maunds of Berseem and 20 maunds of Sugarcane seed were supplied to the Farmers in the Sibi District on cash payment for cultivation.

The Department arranged Agricultural Shows at Sibi, Usta Mohd. and Gambaz where exhibits on the activities of the Department were arranged and lectures and demonstrations on methods of improved farming and pest control explained to the public.

In February 1951 there was a heavy locust attack in the Nasirabad Sub-Division and great damage was done to the crops. The control work was organised by the Department and after strenuous work lasting over a month the situation was brought under control.

2. Agriculture Farms. (a) **The Agricultural Research Station Usta Mohd.** The C-591 wheat crop yielded on an average about 12 maunds per acre. C-228 wheat variety for late sowing gave slightly higher yield as compared to C-591. For the preparation of land 2 ploughings followed by Discing gave the best results. Jantar was used for green manuring of land prior to sowing of wheat. 4 varieties of rice were introduced from the Punjab for trial. From a dozen sugarcane varieties only CO-312 gave encouraging results. Locust did considerable damage to Sarson, Linseed and Berseem crops. (b) **The Sibi Jadid Farm.** The wheat crop gave an average yield of nearly 30 maund per acre. The average yield of Jowari came to 8 maunds. On 3 acres of land Jantar was ploughed in for green manuring. Here also locust damaged the crops. (c) **The Agriculture Farm Loralai.** 67 maunds of pure wheat seed of a local variety and 11 maunds of maize seed produced at the farm was supplied to the farmers on cash payment for cultivation. Of the 6 wheat varieties under trial on this Farm local white gave the highest yield of 16½ maunds per acre. October was found to be the best time for sowing of wheat. 35 seers of seed rate for wheat gave the best wheat varieties under trial on this Farm local white gave the highest yield per acre. Work is in progress to obtain pure strains of chillies From the two varieties of Tobacco under trial the local gave the highe[r] yield but Peshawari was superior in quality. Virginia Tobacco produce[d]

a bumper crop but needs proper curing house for disposal of the produce. An Agricultural fair held on the Farm was attended by about 500 farmers when the work in progress on the Farm was explained to them.

III. Horticulture. (Fruit growing).—(a) Research—25 promising varieties of fruit were imported from U.S.A. for trial at the Fruit Experiment Station. 47 seedlings of Musc-at-Spin Kishmish cross were transplanted in the fields. Hybrid seeds of Kulu Garma apple cross and also Muscat-Spin Kishmish grape cross were sown in the autumn under glass. Experiments on the thining of fruits by spraying and pruning of trees were continued. Experiments on the top working of wild olive and artificial fertilizers for Kulu apples were taken in land.

(b) Development. About 22,215 fruit nursery plants of selected kinds and varieties were supplied to the farmers for cultivation at a nominal cost. 79 new orchards for the farmers, on an area of 170 acres were planned and plantation work carried out under the guidance of the staff of the Department. 27,455 trees in the orchards of Zamindars were trained and pruned by the Horticultural Staff. Pruning demonstrations were given in 27 localities.

IV. Economic Botany.—(a) Field crops. 431 strains of Agricultural crops were collected. Wheat strains trials were laid out at Loralai, Quetta and Sibi Jadid for selection purposes. A F4 Progeny trial of 4 Rust resistant crosses were laid out at Loralai. Wheat varietal trial, with 8 varieties was also laid out. A seed rate, time of sowing trial with two leading varieties of wheat was laid out at Loralai. Kushkaba wheat seed varieties trials were laid out at Quetta and Loralai. 39 wheat strains were included in a spring wheat trial at Quetta. The value of oats and barley on Dry Land areas is being tested. Seed of three varieties of Sunflower is being multiplied. 15 varieties of Sunflower are being tried at the Fruit Experiment Station under Dry land conditions.

(b) Vegetable Seed Production—New Rules and Regulations were framed for the running of Vegetable Seed Production Scheme. Besides production of mother stock seed of improved vegetable crops, selection and hybirdization has also been taken up in some vegetables at the Vegetable Research Station. It is intended to concentrate work on potatoes, Melons, Chillies, Tomatoes and Onions. Varietal trials with 27 strains of potatoes, 31 of water melons, 12 of Musk melons, 18 of Sarda, 101 of Chillies, 8 of Turnips, 4 of Carrots, 1 of Sugar Beet, 8 of Cabbages, 16 of Radishes, 26 of Peas, 2 of Knol Kohl and 17 of Tomatoes were conducted. Crossing work was done in Tomato varieties to produce good quality and high yielding produce.

V. Canning and Fruit Preservation and Research Scheme.—(a) Research—Physico-Chemical analysis were conducted on charries. The late black variety showed the highest sugar acid ratio and the red the least. 6 varieties of plums were also analysed. Napolian variety of charries were candied by the new method which gave excellent results. A gravenstion apple gave excellent apple jelly. Experiments on Dehydration of Alubokhara, Haitha, Kishmish and French Prunes were carried out.

(b) Development—1952 tinned fruit cans were manufactured. The technical staff visited private factories and rendered necessary help and guidance ; samples of grape vinegar and dried haitha of Private Concerns were analysed and results communicated to them. 28 parties and 114 individuals were shown round the Laboratory. 8 Leaflets on fruit and vegetable products were written.

VI. Entomology.—(a) **Research.**—Life cycle of fruit pests such as Codling Moth, Hairy Caterpillar, Almond Scale, Euzophera Punicella Potato Moth, Aphids and the Quetta Borer was studied during the year. The presence of Hyponomeuta Padella, Cacoecia spp., and fruit flies was recorded. Detailed study of Jowar Borer was undertaken. On vegetables, Cabbage Aphid, Cabbage Butterfly and Cutworms were recorded. D. D. T. was found very effective against Codling Moth and Hairy Caterpillar.

(b) **Development.**—More than one lac of codling moth Larvae were removed from 27,000 fruit trees and destroyed. Similarly 1,12,415 colonies of Hairy Cater were removed from the orchards and destroyed. 10,063 trees were sprayed in the orchards of Zamindars against Codling Moth and other fruit pests. In addition 3,431 trees were treated against scales with diesel oil Bordeaux mixture which proved very effective. During the year 23,125 rat burrows were treated with Cymag which proved very effective. Consignments of fruit nursery plants destined for other Provinces in Pakistan were fumigated before booking. Insect control methods were demonstrated to the farmers at Shows and other gatherings.

VII. Mycology.—Plant disease survey indicated presence of Earcockle, Bunt, Flag Smut, Loose Smut, Yellow Rust in the Loralai District. Fusarium wilt potato Orobanche on vegetables and Melons, pomegranate Fruit Rot, powdery Mildew of apples, Almonds and grapes were recorded. Mildew were common on fruit trees and other crops. Similarly different species of Smuts were met with in cereals.

(a) **Research.**—Trials on the study of varietal resistence, efficacy of seed dressing chemicals, and effect of Successional sowings on the incidence of bunt in wheat were undertaken. None of the varieties was found resistant to the disease. Of all the chemicals seed treatment with Agroson geroveed most effective. It was also found that the crops sown from October to the mid-November were most liable to Bunt attack.

The resistance on several wheat hybrids to rusts is under study. The results so far were inconclusive. Work on selection of wheat varieties for resistance to loose smut was undertaken. The local wheats as well as those introduced from the Punjab showed high incidence of disease.

A study of fruit rot in Pomegranate was undertaken. The Organism responsible was found to belong to Zythia species. A study of control method against Orobanche was undertaken. None of the 7 methods tried gave effective results. A detailed study of the Parasitic plant is in progress.

(b) **Development.**—In Nasirabad, 8,421 maunds of Jowar seed was treated with Sulphur against grain smut which was sown over 30,000 acres. In the uplands 737 maunds of wheat seed was treated with Agroson G for the control of Bunt in wheat. In Quetta-Pishin for the control of Dia-back in apples dead and dried branches were cut and burnt from 3,368 trees.

VIII. Agriculture Marketing.—Survey on the marketing of Wool and Fresh Fruits was carried out and reports prepared. Information on area, production, export and prices of Agriculture crops and commodities was collected and supplied to the Marketing Adviser, Government of Pakistan. Data on production of potatoes was also collected.

From Baluchistan 150,000 mds. of fresh fruits were exported in 1,543 wagons. Arrangements for the import of paddy straw from Sind for packing of fruits and for the supply of petrol to the Zamindars for transportation of fruit were made. Shirkat-e-Zamindaran co-operative society sent out fruit and vegetable worth of Rs. 2,30,000. This included 6,000 packages of fruit of non-members handled on Commission basis. Efforts are being made to form an additional Society in the Loralai district.

IX. Mechanical Cultivation Scheme.—14 machines of the Department worked for 13,371 hours. The work generally comprised of levelling of 1,500 acres of land for Abi cultivation bunding 2,000 acres of land for Sailaba cultivation, excavation of water channels which brought 8,000 acres of new land under cultivation, and ploughing of 1,000 acres of rice land. To encourage mechanisation the Zamindars were afforded Taccavi loan facilities for the purchase of tractors, agricultural implements and machinery.

The total expenditure on the scheme for the year came to Rs. 2,25,929 which includes Rs. 85,875|12|- as pay of staff. The income realised amounted to Rs. 2,30,290|13|-.

Taccavi.—Taccavi Loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on 1st April 1950 amounted to Rs. 22,01,688|15|8 against Rs. 14,96,650|5|3 on the same date of the preceding year. Loans amounting to Rs. 10,00,000 as shown in Appendix V were given during the year 1950-51 against Rs. 4,97,000 during the past year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 6,82,000 was granted under Land Improvement Loan Act and Rs. 3,18,000 under the Agriculturist's Loans Act. Recoveries during the year 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 3,05,055|9|7. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was remitted during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 1,03,865|6|- was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 28,95,433|6|1.

In addition to the regular taccavi grants following taccavi loans were also granted in connection with the Famine Relief and for meeting tractor hire charges and purchase of tractors, etc :—

(*i*) Famine Relief ... ... Rs. 91,984/8/6

(*ii*) For meeting tractor hire charges and cost of tractors ... ... Rs. 3,50,000/-/-

QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

The total receipts and expenditure of Quetta Municipal Committee for the year 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 16,73,164 and Rs. 16,58,632 against Rs. 13,01,116 and 12,62,821 respectively in the preceding year.

Construction.—53 private buildings were constructed during the year against 37 during the preceding year. A number of new roads were constructed and resurfaced at a cost of Rs. 38,034|4|- and a sum of Rs. 8,213|- was spent on the construction of new drains. A further sum of Rs. 29,453 was spent on the maintenance of roads and drains.

The Public utility services were maintained efficiently during the year.

Public Health.—The state of public health remained satisfactory during the year. There was no death from any of the chief preventable diseases throughout the year except 5 cases of small-pox. The number of births and deaths registered were 393 and 351 respectively as compared with 386 and 326 in the preceding year.

BAZAR FUND FINANCES.

1. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi Bazar Fund. 3 Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Nasirabad Bazar Fund. 5. Bolan Bazar Fund.
6. Nushki Bazar Fund and (7) Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.

PISHIN SADDAR AND DISTRICT BAZAR FUND.

As the financial position of the fund remained weak, no new work was carried out during the year. The emphasis during the year was on retrenchment. The revenues registered a decline in the first part of the year, but the situation was partially remedied by general increase in the rates of octroi duty with effect from 1-12-1950.

The condition of the other Bazar Funds was normal during the year.

GENERAL.

The following Bazar Funds have investments in different Government loans, etc., as shown against each :—

	Rs.
Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	7,83,400
Sibi Bazar Fund	52,300
Loralai Bazar Fund	40,300
Nushki Bazar Fund	62,000
Bolan Bazar Fund	14,800
Total ...	9,52,800

Mines and Minerals.—The minerals of commercial importance worked during the year were (i), coal (ii) chromite and (iii) gypsum.

Coal.—This is mostly worked in Sor-Range, Mach, Hurnai, Sharigh-Khost and Degari in Kalat State. The production during the year was 2,34,641 tons as against 1,45,305 tons in the previous year. The entire quantity was consumed in Pakistan.

Chromite.—The chromite bearing area is mostly in the Hindubagh Tahsil of the Zhob District, with a small area in the Pishin Tahsil of the Quetta-Pishin District. The total production of chrome ore during the year was 18,124 tons against 16,922 tons produced in 1949. It was exported to foreign countries.

Gypsum.—This is worked only in Spintangi in the Sibi District. There being no demand the production is limited to the extent of the requirements of Rohri Cement Factory. The production was 5,285 tons against 1,677 tons in the previous year.

Workmen's Compensation.—The figures for the year are as below :—

Nature of accidents	Number of accidents	Amount of compensation		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Deaths	5	10,800	0	0
Permanent disablements	4	1,772	0	0
Temporary disablements	18	283	8	0

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BALUCHISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1950-51.

General.—The report deals exclusively with the work of the regular courts ; it does not deal with F. C. R. courts, which dispose of most of the litigation in this Province.

Judicial Staff.—The court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan was presided over by Major R. K. M. Saker during the year 1950.

The judiciary consisted of :—

(i) One District and Sessions Judge.

(ii) Five District Magistrates.

(iii) Fifty-seven stipendary Magistrates.

(iv) One Senior Subordinate Judges.

(v) Two Subordinate Judges.

The Sub Judges continued to exercise magisterial powers in addition to their civil powers.

The presiding officers of the courts have continued to enjoy public confidence.

Civil Justice.—Details regarding civil cases are given in Appendix VIII.

For purposes of comparison the figures under each head for the year under report, the previous year and for the year 1948 respectively are shown thus 1058|1219|833.

The number of suits instituted was 1058|1219|833. The number of suits disposed of during the same period was 111|1168|791.

The aggregate value of suits institued was Rs. 8,59,547|8|7, Rs. 14,63,644|14|6, Rs. 8,91,931|13|6.

Details of the value of the suits are as under :—

Value	1950	1949	1948
1—10	21	9	8
11—50	208	198	116
51—100	172	230	125
101—500	338	431	369
501—1,000	185	243	78
1,001—5,000	67	64	74
5,001—10,000	24	16	21
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	14	11	10
Number of suits value of which cannot be estimated in money	29	17	32

Execution Proceeding.—The number of execution applications in the regular courts during the year under reference was 820|793|495 and their value in aggregate was Rs. 4,87,060|3|-, Rs. 6,32,017|5|8-, Rs. 3,83,374|13|-. Realisations aggregate to Rs. 2,15,476|4|1, Rs. 20,00,458|-|5, Rs. 1,71,778|6|8.

Out of the total applications for execution filed during the year, 885|628|374 were disposed of : by transfer 19|6|11 ; by satisfaction obtained in full 358|282|158 ; by satisfaction in part 107|61|48 ; and wholly infructions 255|114|157.

Judgement.—Debtors were imprisoned in 14|6| Nil cases, moveable property was sold in 31|27|17 and immoveable property was sold in 20|2| Nil cases.

Miscellaneous Cases Including Guardian and Succession Cases.—The total number of institutions under these heads was 283|293|225, while 55|73|36 cases were brought forward from the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of under these heads during the period under reference was 267|311|188.

Average Duration of Cases.—The average duration of regular contested suits disposed of after full trial was 106|100|120 days, while that of non-contested cases was 65|60|61 days.

The average duration of miscellaneous cases was 68|40|56, days for contested cases.

Civil Appeals and Revisions.—70|39|19 appeals and revisions were instituted during the period under reference, while the balance from the previous year was 11|4|8, thus making a total of 81|43|27 appeals and revisions for disposal. Out of these 71|32|23 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 10|11|4 at the close of year.

In addition to the above 19|15|31 Miscellaneous : appeals and revisions were instituted during the year while 7|2| Nil were pending from the previous year. Out of these 18|10|9 were disposed of.

Average duration of Appeals and Revisions.—The average duration of regular civil contested appeals and revisions was 106|74|182 days, while the average duration of those that were not contested was 63|26|36 days.

Criminal Justice.

Details as regards serious offences are given in appendix VII.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 16,075|14924|11344 while 1027|1545|378 were brought over from the previous year, making a total of 17102|16469|11722. Out of these 15212|15442|8556 were disposed of, leaving 1890|1027|907, as pending at the close of the year.

The total number of under trial prisoners was 17876|16,469|13010. Of these 1916|2100|2333 were acquitted or discharged, 13628|13119|9580 were convicted, 442|223|302 died or were transferred to other provinces and 1890|1027|795 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the persons convicted 5|Nil|Nil were sentenced to transportation of life, 410|537|384 were imprisoned, 13,177|12370|9083 were fined including forfeiture of property ; the others were awarded punishment of whipping or were either released on probation of good behaviour or admonished under section 562(1-A) of Cr. P. Code.

The above figures include 27 cases committed to the Court of Session during the year 1950 of which 23 were disposed of, 48 persons were under trial in these session cases of whom 21 were convicted and 22 acquitted. Those committed were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The details of the session trials conducted during the year are as follows :—

Under Section 231/263 P.P.C.	1
299/311	3
323/338	1
376	2
377	2
379/382	10
406/409	2
447/462	1
405/477	1
	23

Fines.—The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 108713|3|9| Rs. 96382|5|3 Rs. 923370|5|-, out of which a sum of Rs. 68819|11|9 Rs. 64294|4|3 |Rs. 68471|13|10 was realised. The sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 1562|6|9| Rs. 3786|10|-| Rs. 4297|1|-.

Average Duration of Criminal Cases.—The average duration of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 38|47|31 days.

The total number of witnesses examined was 7220|5460|4701.

Criminal Appeals and Revisions.—199|147|139 criminal appeals and revisions were filed, while 7|25|11 were brought over from the previous year. Out of these 183|146|125 were disposed of.

Average Duration of Criminal Appeals and Revisions.—The average duration of criminal appeals and revisions was 87|43|67 days.

Inspection of Courts.—The Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan inspected 4 criminal courts during the year under reference.

Bar.—Five refugees pleaders were enrolled to the Bar, during the year. The Bar consisted of 22 pleaders, all muslims, though only 19 of them were actually practising at the close of the year under reference. These pleaders have been helping the judiciary and no case of misfeasance came to notice necessitating disciplinary action.

The judiciary continued to maintain its efficiency and enjoyed the full confidence of the public.

REGISTRATION.—322 documents were registered during the year 1950 against 396 during 1949. Of these 11 were optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 2,078|8|- against Rs. 2,651|14|- realised during the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 955|10|- against Rs. 1,112|4|-in 1949.

14 Joint Stock Companies were registered during the financial year ending 31.3.1951 against 26 during the preceding year.

The fees collected under the Companies Act, 1913 during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,658|- as against Rs. 3,717|- in the preceding year.

19 Firms were registered during the financial year ending 31.3.1951 under the Partnership Act, 1932 resulting in the realisation of Rs. 57|- in fees against Rs. 93|- during the preceding year.

EXCISE.—The financial aspect of the Excise Administration during the year 1950-51, as compared with the preceding two years, is explained below :—

(a) **Income.**—

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
VIII.—Provincial Excise—			
Total Gross Revenue ...	4,53,389	4,47,410	4,42,266
XIII.—Other Taxes—			
Entertainment Duty	83,240	95,615	1,62,064
Tobacco Vend Fee	15,192	13,714	12,452
Grand Total ...	5,51,821	5,56,739	6,16,782

(b) **Expenditure.**—

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Pay of Establishment	34,445	44,929	43,244
Allowances other than rewards	25,659	27,360	33,528
Contingencies	2,816	2,231	3,044
Rewards	1,495	1,500	4,500
Cost of Excise Opium	36,780	*Nil*	31,441
Refund	1,038	310	60
Grand Total ...	1,02,233	76,330	1,15,817
Net Income ...	4,49,588	4,80,409	5,00,965

Country Spirit.—A private owned distillery at Quetta for the manufacture of country spirit for consumption in Baluchistan continued to exist.

The issue of country spirit in sealed bottles is still in force except in cases of Nasirabad sub-division of the Sibi district and the Kachi Railway district (Bellput) where country spirit is issued in bulk. The sale of country spirit in peg measures is also authorised in district towns to meet the requirements of the poorer classes. No bulk is, however, issued for the purpose and the retailers are authorised to open sealed bottles one at a time only.

The income realised from this source is Rs. 2,39,542 as against 2,23,490 in the last year. The increase in revenue is due to the fact that the still-head duty on country spirit was increased during the year 1950-51. The consumption of country spirit, however, decreased ; the consumption in the year 1950-51 being 10626 gallons against 12073 gallons in the last year.

Foreign Liquor.—There was no brewery in Baluchistan during the year 1950-51. Pakistan-made foreign liquor was imported from the Punjab and East Bengal. The Distillery at Quetta, being licenced to manufacture foreign liquor, manufactured such liquor, a portion of which was consumed in Baluchistan and an appreciable quantity of the same was exported to the Province of Sind and Karachi.

Opium.—As in the past years, Excise opium, which has been drawn from the Ghazipur Factory in the Uttar Pardesh Province of Bharat through the Government of Pakistan, was issued to the licensed retailers for sale to the public. The issue price from a Treasury was Rs. 315| per seer and the retail selling price to the public Rs. 4|4|- per tola. The quantity for personal possession is only one tola.

The consumption of opium during the year under report was 349 seer as against 458 seers during the last year.

No instance of the vicious practice of administering opium to children has come to light.

Two licenses were issued to Chemists in Quetta city during the year.

The number of cases detected and prosecuted under the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Opium Act during the year was 52 as against 17 during the last year. The total quantity of opium seized was 67 seers and 12 tolas against 13 seers and 54 tolas during the last year. Opium is being smuggled from Afghanistan.

Prepared Opium.—The limit of individual possession of prepared opium prepared from opium lawfully obtained was decreased from half a tola to one quarter of a tola.

17 cases, involving 24 persons and the seizure of about 12 tolas of prepared opium, were detected during the year as against 6 cases, involving seizure of 16½ tolas of prepared opium during the last year.

Opium Smoking.—The Baluchistan Opium-smoking Regulation 1950, a Regulation to provide for the prohibition of opium-smoking was promulgated in September 1950. Under the Regulation, only a person who was addicted to opium-smoking on the 29th September 1950 can smoke opium under an authorisation granted by the Collector on the production of a medical certificate granted by the Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer of the district.

During the year under report 7 opium-smoking dens were raided leading to the apprehension of 19 persons.

Charas.—The possession of charas in any form is prohibited.

The smuggling of charas, which is produced without any restrictions in Afghanistan and imported into Baluchistan, continued. 276 seers and 31 totals of charas was seized during the year under report leading to the apprehension of 164 persons in 164 cases, as against 152 seers and 60 tolas of charas during the past year leading to the apprehension of 114 offenders in 105 cases. This drug is also smoked in Sakikhanas (tea hotels) and a large number of such dens were raided during the year resulting in recovery of charas.

Bhang.—This drug is usually illicitly imported from the Kalat State, where there are no restrictions on its cultivation. 18 cases involving seizure of 170 seers and 17 tolas of illicitly imported bhang were detected during the year under report (7 cases were detected last year involving seizure of 11 seers and 25 tolas) the illicit cultivation of bhang has also been detected. During the year 16 cases of illicit cultivation of bhang were detected involving the seizure of 901 large plants of bhang as against 4 cases involving 629 plants during the last year.

Seizure of Non-Exciseable Articles.—During the year under report, the Baluchistan Excise staff was responsible for the seizure of the following non-exciseable articles :—

Arms Act	9 cases	One pistol with 29 rounds. One rifle with 7 rounds. One service revolver with 13 rounds. Two unlicensed revolvers with 24 rounds. One Dagger. Six lbs. gun powder, 100 bullets. 500 bullet caps and 34 cotton fuses. One revolver of prohibited bore with 2 rounds. One 12 bore shot gun. 239 bullets 3.03
Salt Act	7 cases	471 maunds of segi salt.
Sea Customs Act.	1 case	190 tins of cigarettes imported from Kalat State.

Anti-Smuggling Drive.—To combat the growing evil of smuggling charas and opium from Afghanistan, effective measures including the following were introduced during the year :—

(1) In January 1951, a preventive service was organised in the Quetta-Pishin district under a newly created post of Excise Inspector.

(2) An Excise Intelligence Bureau was set up for the province for the purpose of collecting and centralising the information about the activities of smugglers and guiding generally and controlling the work of anti-smuggling drive.

The result of adoption of all these measures has been an unqualified success as the over-all figures regarding offences as given above under the various heads in comparison to those for the last year would show, and particularly, for the last two months of the year under report, which are given below :—

	1949-50		1950-51	
	No. of cases	Quantity (In tolas)	No. of cases	Quantity (In tolas)
February—				
Charas	9	148	22	1520
Opium	...	...	5	670
March—				
Charas	8	244	17	1410
Opium	1	11	3	149

General

Major R. K. M. Saker held charge of the Baluchistan Excise Administration as Excise Commissioner in Baluchistan during the year under report.

Mr. A. H. Razavi worked as Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan during the year. In addition to his own duties, he was responsible to the Excise Commissioner in all matters including the supervision of the Excise work, preventive and detective work and the enforcement of Tobacco Vend Fee, Entertainment Duty and Weekly Holidays Acts in Baluchistan.

The collection of taxes under the Finance (Supplementary) Act, 1950, was also entrusted to the Excise Department.

The Excise Department collected a sum of Rs. 41,652 as revenue derived from the taxes imposed under the Finance (Supplementary) Act, 1950, which has been credited direct to the CCentral Government.

The checking of the registers of accounts of the Stamp Vendors was also made a responsibility of the Excise Department.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS 1950-51

PART III

Control of Works.—The administration of Public Works in the Province was under the control of the Secretary P. W. D., which post is held by the officer appointed as Deputy Chief Engineer, Baluchistan. Irrigation Works of the Province have also been under his control with the exception of the Irrigation Works in the Nasirabad Sub-division. These works come directly under the Sind P. W. D. and a liaison for distribution has been kept by the Secretary P. W. D. with Sind P. W. D. The Secretary P. W. D. in Baluchistan is also responsible for roads and buildings in Baluchistan.

The above post was held as follows :—

Secretary P. W. D.—Colonel R. H. Muirhead, O.B.E., 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951.

II. Execution of Works.—All the works in Baluchistan pertaining to Roads, Buildings and Irrigation were carried out by the M. E. S. as an Agency.

III. General.—During the year 1950-51 expenditure on the following important works was incurred :—

Serial No.	Name of Works	Expenditure to end of 1950-51
		Rs.
	(a) 50 C.W.C. 'A' Ordinary	
1	Construction of Frontier Police Post at Chaman	57,807
2	Construction of PA's Bungalow at Nushki	37,301
3	Construction of Boys Primary School at Kuchlak	17,011
4	Water Supply Sibi	30,020
	(b) Civil Works Ordinary Buildings	
1	Provision of residential quarter at Barkhan for E.A.C.	1,252
2	Provision of well in the compound of Civil Dispensary Duki, Loralai ...	1,496
3	Construction of Pump House and the U Type Quarters for Chowkidars at well No. 3 Fortsandeman. Internal electrification and provision of electric connection to quarter No. 9 G. E. Fortsandeman	3,485
4	Construction of boys primary school at Killa Saifullah	1,600
5	Provision of an iron cage in levey thana at Jhatpat	1,169
6	Construction of a Garage near Loralai House at Ziarat	1,167
7	Inclusion in the dispensary compound of the Civil Vety. Dispensary Usta Mohd. of the ruins of buildings adjoining the south eastern corner of the existing compound (Sibi District).	1,133
8	Construction of 2 additional rooms for Government Middle School, Mach.	2,775

Serial No.	Name of Works	Expenditure to end of 1950-51
		Rs.
9	Investigation springs near Ziarat for augmenting Ziarat Water Supply ...	5,000
10	Installation of water tap in Sudder Bazar Ziarat	270
11	Replacement of all wooden shelves in English and Vernacular offices of Political Agent Sibi by Iron Racks.	1,859
12	Conversion and distribution of overhead transmission to electric supply, Sibi.	1,500
13	Provision of lights for Sibi Darbar	3,972
14	Purchase of adequate equipment for P. W. D. Inspection Bungalows at Ziarat.	8,206
15	Provision of 2 Junior Assistant Quarters 12 ft. x 16 ft. with verandah, cook house and bath room in verandah and latrine at Nushki.	3,801
16	Shifting of existing Patwar Khana of Chagai to Chagai Village in Dalbandin Tehsil.	4,290
17	Provision of 2 Class Rooms each measuring 24 ft. x 16 ft. x 14 ft., one godown 12 x 102 x 18 in verandah by demolishing wall and making a new wall in the compound at Nushki.	6,822
18	Construction of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Quarter, Nok-Kundi	6,484
19	Water Supply Killi Tarin Shahar	10,000
20	Extension of 2 class rooms 16 ft. x 24 ft. with 8 ft. verandah of the same structure as exists at Lady Sandeman Girls School, Quetta.	3,530
21	Construction of one school room and one room of Teachers Quarters at Allizai.	1,000
22	Construction of purdah wall around the Superintendent Quarters situated at the back of Secretariat Building.	6,337
23	Construction of strong room and Treasury Officer's room at Chaman ...	1,660
24	Construction of Pt. room for the generating set Civil Hospital, Quetta ...	1,344
25	Construction of a garage 23 ft. x 18 ft. x 10 ft. at the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.	2,500
26	Provision of a Lavatory for officers and office staff at Fruit Experiment Station Rani Bagh, Quetta.	936
27	Construction of a Forest Guard Quarter Gate Baith Spinny at Quetta ...	2,500
28	Construction of Laboratory for Fruit Experimental Station, Quetta ...	15,133
29	Construction of a latrine and W/S connection for Government Girls High School, Quetta.	2,318
30	Construction of Forest Guard Quarter at wood cock Spinny at Quetta ...	2,500
31	Construction of Forest Guard Quarter at Octroi Barrier at Kach Road, Quetta.	1,153
32	Construction of Forest Guard Quarter at Dhobi Ghat (Spinny), State Forest, Quetta.	2,500

Serial No.	Name of Works	Expenditure to end of 1950-51
		Rs.
	(c) Tribal Area (34 F.R.)	
	Roads.	
1	Construction of a breast and retaining wall on Quetta Sibi Road ...	30,000
2	Shingling Quetta Sibi road at mile 42-1/2, 43, 44, 72, 73 and 74 (Total 5 Miles).	2,120
3	Resurfacing of Loralai Harnai Road miles 6-0 and 18-19	12,000
4	Construction of P.C.C. C/Way and retaining walls at mile 22/2 on Loralai D. G. Khan Road.	5,600
5	Construction of certain Pucca culverts repairs to parapets and repairs to retaining walls at miles 30—35, Loralai Harnai Road.	8,000
6	Supply and Spreading screened graded gravel 3/4 in. to 1/2 in. on specified miles on Zhob Valley road and Dhanasar Road.	15,000
7	Construction of Drum culverts on Quetta/Sibi Road at mile 37/4 and 41/1.	1,162
8	Provision of R. C. C. slabs over two culverts at mile 61/0 Quetta Ziarat Road.	1,495
9	Provision of C/Way on Quetta Ziarat road at mile 47/6-7	4,800
10	Providing Crate way on Sibi Talli Road	4,998
11	Provision of 120 ft. P. C. C. C/Way and 78 ft. Training Bund mile 22/2 Loralai D. G. Khan Road.	4,226
12	Widening of 2 culverts at mile 179/2-3 on Z. V. Road	2,047
13	Improvements to C/Way at mile 121 D. G. Khan Road	2,492
14	Improvements Chagai and Mekran Militia Tracks	86,795
15	K. S. Road culvert mile 210	5,000
16	Raising of retaining wall at Sh: Wasil	441
17	Construction of culverts to improve drainage mile 18 to 21/3 Quetta Chaman Road.	12,000
	Buildings	
1	Rebuilding Shagala corner Tower, by Militia Labour	5,526
2	Expansion of C. L. C. Post at Nok-Kundi	45,916
3	Provision of 1 M. T. Garage for one Lorry at Suntsar	1,500
4	Combination of 1st and 2nd rooms situated next to south and conversion thereof into guard room at Kachao.	1,527
5	Provision of six light points in M. L. C. lines at Panjgur	865
6	Provision of two covered camel standings one against North and one against South walls M. T. Lines C. L. C. Lines Nushki.	2,940

Serial No.	Name of Works	Expenditure to end of 1950-51
		Rs.
7	Provision of M. S. sheet to reinforce the existing 1/4 in. plate to make it bullet proof for Pishin Scouts.	1,906
8	Accommodation for mounted Inf: at Chaman Construction of 60 covered mule standings in North Fort Chaman.	10,871
9	Racking of Bridge and Improvements to approach road Jail road Bridge Hudda.	16,044
10	Construction of culvert to improve drainage mile 18 to 21/3 Quetta Chaman Road.	11,597

IV. Maintenance

Appendix 'A' shows the capital value of the buildings including water supply and electrical installations and expenditure on minor works and maintenance including the operation of installations under Civil Works.

Similar information for buildings maintained out of Frontier Regions Funds is given in Appendix 'B'.

Expenditure on the maintenance of Civil road in the Nasirabad Tehsil was Rs. 46,224 and their length was 107 miles 3 furlongs.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Roads in Frontier Regions amounted to as under :—

	Rs.
Minor Works	55,006
Maintenance	25,90,483

V. Irrigation.

Irrigation works in the Province with the exception of Begari and Khirtar Canals in Nasirabad Tehsil were under the Control of the respective M. E. S. Divisions whose jurisdictions were :—

1. Quetta/Pishin Distt. ... ... G. E. Quetta/Pishin H. Q. at Quetta.
2. Chagai District ... ... G. E. Chagai H. Q. at Quetta.
3. Sibi District ... ... G. E. Sibi at Sibi.
4. Loralai District ... ... G. E. Loralai at Loralai.
5. Zhob District ... ... G. E. Zhob at Fortsandeman.

Non-Productive Irrigation Works Major Heads XVII and XIX.

(a) The length of open Canal is as under :—

Name of Canal	Mileage of Main Line	Mileage of distribution	Total Mileage
Nari Canal	2·5	12·0	14·5
Pishin Canal	7·57	59·46	67·03
Total ...	10·07	71·46	81·53

Major Head 18-*A*.—In addition to the above the lined channels of the following Irrigation Schemes were maintained :—

1. Zindra Lined Channel.
2. Nushki Lined Channel
3. Siliaza Lined Channel.
4. Duki Lined Channel.
5. Dumyara Lined Channel.
6. Musakhel Lined Channel.

Major Heads XVII and XIX.—(a) The total capital outlay to end of the year amounted to Rs. 37,06,741.

This sum by various canals is constituted as below :—

Name of Canal	Direct Charges	Indirect Charges	Total
Pishin Canal	29,19,381	47,019	29,66,400
Nari Canal	7,20,394	19,947	7,40,341
Total ...	...	...	37,06,741

Expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,21,717 which was spent on petty works. This distribution is shown below :—

	Pishin Canal	Nari canal	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges	97,925	22,000	1,19,925
Indirect Charges	1,462	330	1,792
Total ...	99,387	22,330	1,21,717

An expenditure of Rs. 1,18,603 was spent on maintaining the canals as below :—

Name of Canal	Repairs and Maintenance	Estatblish-ment	Leave and Pensionary Charges.	T/P Charges	Total direct charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin Canal	78,426	14,509	2,352	1,176	96,463
Nari Canal ...	18,000	3,330	540	270	22,140
Total	96,426	17,839	2,892	1,446	1,18,603

Name of Canal	Direct charges as above	Indirect Charges	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin Canal	96,463	1,176	97,639
Nari Canal	22,140	270	22,410
Total ...	1,18,603	1,446	1,20,049

Major Head 18-*A*.—Misc. Irrigation Expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 2,23,604 was spent on Miscellaneous works as under :—

	Rs.
Major Works	20,690
Minor Works	1,43,017
Maintenance and Repairs	59,897
Total	2,23,604

	Rs.
Establishment	41,366
Pensionary Charges	4,472
Tools and Plant	3,354

Major Head 18-*B*. *Embankment and Drainage*.—Expenditure of Rs. 58,499 was incurred on maintaining the various embankment works and repairing the damages caused to them as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Major Works	10,975
Minor Works	12,670
Maintenance and Repairs	34,854
Total	58,499

	Rs.
Establishment Charges	10,822
Pensionary Charges	1,170
T/P Charges	877

(c) Rainfall during the year was recorded at various stations as below :—

1. Nari Head Works	·70
2. Shebo Head Works	·82
3. Tormurgha Head Works	·61

(d) The following important minor works were executed under irrigation :—

	Expenditure to end of 1950-51
	Rs.
1. Lining of Water Course, Construction of a culvert and a Protection Bund at Saraghurak Viala.	19,650
2. Restoration of Collapsed portion of Khuda Karez and Provision of Gutters in the Residency.	19,000
3. Providing protection Bund to Batezai Branch R. D. 15000	9,849
4. Raising of Foot Bridge at R. D. 6450 of Tourmurgha feeder Cut.	2,658
5. Improvements to Tourmurgha Head Works	14,000

(e) Some of the important works investigated during the year 1950-51 are as under :—

Quetta Pishin Agency.

	Anticipated Completion Cost.	Remarks
	Rs.	
1. Trial Boring at Balleli	4,735	One Bore (Not successful).
2. Trial Boring at Pishin	12,300	Two Bores (One successful).
3. Trial Boring at Kila Abdulla	15,000	Three Bores (All unsuccessful).
4. Trial Boring at Gulistan	10,000	One Bore (successful.)

APPENDICES TO PART I

District Administration Reports

APPENDIX I

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT

Tribal.—The attitude of the Tribes in the Quetta-Pishin District has been satisfactory.

District Levies.—The total strength of Leives as it stood on the 31st March 1950 was 496 excluding Individual Service Allowance holders and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,31,002-15-3.

The working of Levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.—No Post and Telegraph Office was opened or closed in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1950-51.

Events of Interest.—There were no events of interest during the year, 1950-51 except the following incidents :—

(a) Mohammad Ayub Khan, Hamid-zai Achakzai of Gulistan and his 5 companions crossed the border into Afghanistan *via* Manatoo (Pishin Sub-Division) and reached Killi Daru Khan on the 9th June 1950. Mohammad Ayub Khan was an active Congressite.

(b) On 17th June 1950 an exchange of firing took place between Pishin Scouts and Afghan Lashkar at Ghawaza over a piece of Pakistan territory forcibly occupied by the Afghans.

(c) On 2nd October, 1950 a party of Pishin Scouts were ambushed by an Afghan Lashkar in Boghari Nadi (Pakistan territory) as a result of which 1 Sepoy and 1 Driver of the Pishin Scouts were killed and 8 captured.

APPENDIX II

Sibi District

Tribal.—The attitude of tribes during the year was peaceful and satisfactory.

District Levies.—The sanctioned strength of the levies establishment (including Nasirabad but excluding Bolan Sub-Division) during 1950-51 was as under :—

1.	Resaldars	6
2.	Jemadars	26
3.	Duffedars	41
4.	Trackers	8
5.	Havildars	20
6.	Horse allowances	166
7.	Cycle allowances	36
8.	Footmen	301
9.	Muharrirs	21
10.	Bhishtis	4
11.	Sweepers	3
		632

Post and Telegraphs.—No new Post and Telegraph Offices were opened in the District during the year.

Events of Interest.—His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan arrived in Ziarat on August 28th. He left for Quetta on 5th September returning Ziarat on 21st. He remained in residence till October 1950. During his stay, His Excellency visited Cheena and Zandra and held a Jirga of Panezais, Sarangzais and Dumars tribes of the Ziarat area.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan toured in this Agency from November the 12th to 16th. After arriving at Sibi by air, he proceeded to Tung in the Marri illaqa. While at Tung His Excellency held a Jirga and awarded Khillats.

From Tung His Excellency proceeded to Harnai where he granted interviews to the local people. He then went to Ziarat on November the 15th and left for Quetta on the 16th November.

The Hon'ble Minister of Industries Government of Pakistan visited Ziarat from 10th to 18th July 1951. On July the 12th he visited Harnai and laid the foundation stone of the Woollen Mill, which Government is constructing there.

The Pakistan Petroleum Co. Ltd. started exploration for oil in the Bugti area in 1950. A road has been constructed from Kashmore to Sui. Water has been piped from the Indus and a large camp constructed. Actual drilling operations have not yet started. Many Bugtis have been employed by the Company.

During February 1951 the Nasirabad Sub-Division suffered severe damage from adult locusts and almost the entire oil seed crop was destroyed. These adult locust swarms laid eggs over an area of approximately 500 square miles and the young hoppers hatched out in March. Locust control operations were started immediately and continued to till the end of April by which time the hoppers had been destroyed. Due to the efforts of the Zamindars wheat and barley crops were saved from damage.

APPENDIX III

LORALAI *District*

Tribes.—The conduct of the tribes was satisfactory.

District Levies.—The strength of levies at the close of the year under report stood at 443. The expenditure on account of their pay including individual service allowance, amounted to Rs. 4,01,605-8-0. The amount spent on the travelling allowance of levies Muharrirs was Rs. 2,666. The total expenditure on temporary levies amounted to Rs. 7,602-11-0.

Events of Interest.—Ali son of Maluh Marri was killed in Barkhan by some unknown persons. The murder was reported to be the result of retaliation.

It was reported that Ali son of Seelo, Mohamadani Marri of Barki Laghari in Nahrkot circle of Barkhan Tahsil was killed by some unknown person while he was out grazing his flock.

Abdul Hakim a peon in the District Ration Office, Loralai committed suicide by shooting himself after firing at and wounding his unmarried sister Mustt. Noor Bibi in his house. Mustt. Noor Bibi who was shifted to the Fort Sandeman Hospital succumbed to her injuries the following day.

Mustt. Guli widow of Gazar Salarzai was murdered by one Dunya Khan Salarzai at Barad (Loralai Tahsil). The murderer along with his two brothers Masho and Nasir Khan, however, absconded.

Lal Gul was killed in Musakhel Tahsil by Rozey Hamzazai who had illicit connections with the wife of the deceased. The accused was arrested.

Wali Muhammed *alias* Dost Muhammed son of Mehru Sherani Mari killed Mustt. Naz Khatoon wife of his brother Malik Dad Mehru at Rakhni after declaring her Siahkara with Haji son of Sanjar Sherani. The murderer was arrested.

Janghan son of Jada Thingiani Marri killed his wife in Hanna valley Barkhan Tahsil on a charge of Siahkari with Ali Muhammed son of Bajhi Thingiani Marri. The accused was arrested.

Amin son of Mir Azad Khan Mazarani a school student of Barkhan aged about 13 years committed suicide by shooting himself. He was being compelled by his father to continue studies against the deceased's will.

Nasir son of Mewa Hassankhel was killed by Saleh son of Shin Salamzai in Musakhel Tahsil as the result of a fight. The accused was arrested.

Rahmatan and Gauharan Marris killed Mustt. Lal Bakht and injured Nokhi Mari at Wal in Duki Tahsil on charge of 'siahkari'. The injured person was removed to Hospital for treatment and both the murderers were arrested.

Fateh Khan Ustrana was shot dead by Abdur Rahman son of Arzan Ustrana at Ismail Shahr Duki Tahsil. The murderer was arrested.

Sultan Muhammed Salamzai of Musakhel Tahsil was killed by some unknown persons.

Wahab Shah son of Chuharbeg Shah was shot dead by Ali Shah son of Alif Shah Mahmudani of Vitakri (Barkhan Tahsil) for past enmity. The accused was arrested.

Balo son of Jamsher was beaten to death by Kakal and three other persons for his Siahkari with Mustt. Bebal, who was also put to death immediately after the murder of Balo. The accused persons were arrested.

Yar Ali, Masori Bugti killed Ali Khan son of Pir Baksh Durkhani and his (Yar Ali's) wife at Naharkot Barkhan Tahsil declaring them as Siahkars. The accused was arrested.

Ghorat son of Alam Shahezai, Dumar was murdered in Pui Village by his cousin Haji Mohd. and Khan Muhammad Shahezai Dumar who had a dispute with the deceased over irrigation water. The murderers absconded after the occurrence.

Sagzai son of Haji Ahmad Khan Nasir was shot dead by Dost Muhammed Nasir in retaliation of the murder of Sarwar Jan brother of Dost Muhammed. The accused was arrested.

Dad Hussain killed his sister Mustt. Lalo and Faiz Muhammed son of Jano declaring them Siahkars. The murderer was arrested.

Shah Dad son of Girdo caste Lohar was killed by Ghulam Husain son of Juma. The accused was arrested.

Mullah Hazar Khan son of Galey Salmezai was killed by Zarif son of Saifuddin and Sheran son of Inam Salmezai on account of previous enmity.

Dad Muhammed son of Shawan Mallezai Belkhel of Shera in Musakhel Tahsil was shot dead by Ghulam Muhammed son of Zarak Mallezai on account of an old blood fued. The murderer was arrested.

Nazar Muhammed son of Aun Khanozai Salarzai was murdered by Qalam son of Azal Kuchalzai Salarzai of Barad (Bori Tahsil). The murderer absconded.

Sher Khan son of Sawal caste Muhammedzai of Musakhel was murdered by Jalab Khan son of Kuchal Muhammedzai. The murder was in retaliation of a previous murder.

Faizullah son of Sardar Khan and nephew of Sardar Allahdad Jaffar was murdered in Drug on 8th November 1950 in retaliation of a previous murder.

During the year 1950-51 there was an increase in the area sown and harvested in Rabi and an increase in area sown in Kharif, but there was a slight decrease in area harvested in Kharif as compared with the preceding year. The increase is due to good rains during the year under report.

The Zamindars have started taking interest in planting fruit trees. Adverse winds, Locust Swarms and hail storms caused damage to the standing crops to some extent in Duki and Barkhan Tahsils.

The Local inhabitants of the District have also started taking keen interest in trade. Wool, almonds and pomegranates are exported for sale in various markets in the Punjab and Sind.

No contagious human disease broke out during the year under report. The health of the people was good on the whole.

There was outbreak of the usual diseases among sheep and goats in Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil, but timely preventive measures were adopted by the Veterinary Staff to check the disease.

There was no change in the general economic condition of the people. Due to the high level of prices the Zamindars were able to dispose of their fruit and wool with advantage.

Post and Telegraph.—No new combined Post and Telegraph office was opened in this District during the year under report.

APPENDIX IV

Zhob District

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year under report.

District Levies.—The total number of permanent Levies and Scouts at the close of the year 1950-51 was 770. Expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 5,29,009-6-0 against Rs. 5,55,007-11-0 during the previous financial year. (The decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that last year arrears on account of revision of pay were paid while during the period under report the situation had become normal). Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,171 was spent on postal levies.

The conduct of the Levies and Scouts was satisfactory during the year under report.

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new Post Office was opened or converted into an extra departmental Post Office in the Zhob District during the year 1950-51.

Events of Interest.—In the course of the Plant more trees compaign about one hundred and ten thousand new plants mostly willows, polers, malberries and ghaz were planted in the District. Most of these trees were planted by private land owners.

Diseases named Zharai, Drung and Take were reported among livestock in April, May and September 1950 from Brehimkhel in the Sherani Ilaqa, Hindubagh Tahsil, Murgha Kibzai and Tadozai in the lower Zhob with considerable loss. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons treated the animals and took preventive action.

In June 1950 a severe wind swept through the Hindubagh Sub-Division for about 7 days causing considerable damage to the standing crops. In March 1951 large swarms of Locust appeared in the Upper and Lower Zhob sub-divisions and stayed for several days. They were also reported to have done great damage to the crops.

In September 1950 the Jowari crop in Gustoi Ilaqa Fortsandeman Tahsil was damaged by hail storms.

APPENDIX V

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Sibi Agency.

Tribes.—The attitude of the tribes in the Bolan Sub-Division during the year has remained peaceful.

District Levies.—The sanctioned strength of Levies personnel is as detailed below :—

1.	Resaldars	2
2.	Jemadars	4
3.	Duffedars	4
4.	Muharrirs	5
5.	Havildars	20
6.	Horse Sowars	15
7.	Camel Sowar	1
8.	Cycle Sowar	1
9.	Footmen	93
10.	Tracker	1
11.	Sweepers	3
		172

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new Post and Telegraph Offices were opened during the year under report.

APPENDIX VI

Chagai District

Tribes.—The conduct of all the four principal tribes namely Sanjerani, Mengal, Badini and Jamaldini was all that could be wished.

Conditions generally remained peaceful on Pak-Iranian and Pak-Afghan Borders during the year under report. The Bahadurzai sub-section of the Zakozai sub-section of the Barech tribe of Shorawak (Afghanistan) had adopted an unfriendly attitude towards the Badini tribe of the Nushki Tehsil for which steps under section 21(b) FCR had to be taken against the said sub-section which proved effective and had the desired effect. The differences between the Badinis and the Bahadurzais were, however, ironed out through a joint Jirga at the border and since then the Bahadurzais have given up their unfriendly attitude.

District Levies.—The Sardars of the four principal tribes namely Sanjerani, Mengal, Badini and Jamaldini have satisfactorily discharged their tribal responsibilities.

Posts and Telegraph—

1. Nushki	...	...	There is one combined Post and Telegraph office.
2. Dalbandin	...	...	Do.
3. Nokkundi	...	...	Do.

Events of Interests.—The event of outstanding interest and Political importance which occurred in this district during the year 1950-51, is the migration of Sardar Jumma Khan Loharzai and his tribe to Pakistan from Afghanistan. In the month of February, 1951, Sardar Jumma Khan Loharzai accompanied by nearly 3,000 souls of his tribe of the Loharzai and connected tribes entered Pakistan for seeking refuge.

APPENDIX VII

Education

On the transfer of K. S. I. M. Khan as Director of Education, Karachi, Mrs. A. Zia (then Miss Ameena Qazi), Inspectress of Girls Schools in Baluchistan took over charge of the office of the Director of Education in addition to her own duties.

The Director of Education was assisted by the following inspection and ministerial staff :—

(*i*) Officer on Special Duty	1
(*ii*) District Inspectors of Schools	4
(*iii*) Assistant District Inspectors of Schools	2
(*iv*) Office Superintendent	1
(*v*) Senior Assistants	3
(*vi*) Junior Assistants	11
(*vii*) Vernacular Assistant	1

During the year under report, no new educational institutions were established in the Province. The Director and Inspection staff was, therefore, able to devote their undivided attention to the qualitative aspect of education which, in view of the unprecedented influx of refugee students with varying educational standards, dearth of trained staff and rapid educational expansion showed signs of considerable deterioration. It is gratifying to note that the consistent efforts of the Department helped a good deal to bring about a marked improvement, particularly in the Primary Schools, though much desired remained to be done in Secondary Schools for want of adequate strength of the supervisory staff for these schools.

The number of educational institutions remained unchanged during the year, but there was a considerable increase in the number of pupils on rolls. This coupled with the persistent demand of the inhabitants of the Province for the establishment of new primary schools and provision of facilities for higher education, is indicative of the educational consciousness of the people of the Province.

The results of the Departmental Examinations were satisfactory. Matriculation results showed considerable improvement over the previous year but were still below the desired standard Schools are, however, struggling hard to reclaim their lost ground.

Training Schools.—During the year under report, greater attention was paid to the training of teachers. The two training schools of the Department expended their activities : the increased supply of trained teachers enabled the Department to man the recently established primary schools with efficient and trained staff.

The Women Teachers' Training School which so far functioned as an attached section of Government Girls High School, Quetta, started functioning as an independent training school with a full-fledged practising school attached to it.

The problem of trained staff for secondary schools could not be tackled effectively as even the revised grades of pay failed to attract trained English teachers to the Province. The Department, however, managed to send five teachers for B. T. training and 3 for S. V. training to different parts of West Pakistan during the year under report. This step helped to meet the immediate needs of the secondary schools.

Additional facilities for training in crafts, and arts like weaving, spinning, production of yarn, bleaching and dyeing of wool were provided in the Training Schools with a view to giving a technical bias to our educational system.

Adult Education.—Sixty Adult Education Centres continued to function with varied success. In spite of the fact that the Province is not yet ripe for the experiment, the response of the inhabitants is not discouraging. The scheme is gaining popularity steadily, and is expected to play its full part in liquidating illiteracy in the Province.

The Government College, Quetta continued to cater for the needs of University students. The introduction of Science in Degree classes could not materialise for lack of funds.

Extra-Mural Activities.—One of the most outstanding features of the year under report is the great interest evinced in the extra-mural activities which play a very vital part in the formation of character of the youth.

The introduction of 'Games-for-all' programme, and revival of inter-school tournaments has aroused very great interest in sports and games.

Scout movement has been put under the charge of a whole time Officer. The Scout Headquarters have been revived and rehabilitated, and have become a place of regular visits from Scouts from Baluchistan, Sind and Karachi. The District Associations have been revived, and the officials and public take keen interest in the movement. The number of scouts and cubs has increased immensely. The movement is now making great headway.

P. N. G. and military drills are very popular with the students and the staff. Body Builders Club set up in the Government College, Quetta is creating genuine love among our youth for hiking, weight lifting, mountaineering and gymnastics.

The following table gives enrolment figures for the year 1950-51 :—

Department	Boys	Girls
1. Primary	13,443	2,303
2. Middle	2,296	329
3. High	663	72
4. College	183	14
Total ...	16,585	2,718

The total expenditure on education during 1950-51 was Rs. 12,26,993-6-11.

APPENDIX VIII

Finance

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1950-51 (excluding the receipts under the accounts heads controlled by the Secretary, Public Works Department), amounted to Rs. 42,97,808 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 44,16,337 for the preceding year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,18,529. This decrease appeared mainly under the following heads of accounts :—

	Rs.
I.—Customs	34,710
VII.—Land Revenue	1,68,505
VIII.—Provincial Excise	37,692
IX.—Stamps	70,479
XXVI.—Education	47,287
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	17,341

On the increase side the main items are :—

	Rs.
X.—Forests	1,17,615
XIII.—Other Taxes	66,456
XXI.—Administration of Justice	13,802
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	54,558

The decrease under Land Revenue is due to famine and scarcity of fodders in Chagai District, while that under Provincial Excise is due to the exodus of non-Muslims and consequent decrease in consumption of liquor. The decrease under Education is due to decrease in contributions from the Bazar Funds.

The increase under Forests is due to more scientific and experimental working of the Forests, while that under Other Taxes is due to increase in the recoveries of Entertainment Tax.

The main sources of income are "Land Revenue", "Provincial Excise", "Stamps", "Forests", "Other Taxes", "Administration of Justice", "Education", "Agriculture" and "Miscellaneous", which contributed 57.4, 10.1, 4.08, 6.5, 4.09, 2.7, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.4 per cent. respectively of the total Revenue.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for financial year 1950-51 (excluding the expenditure under the accounts heads controlled by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Public Works Department), amounted to Rs. 1,34,62,291 against Rs. 1,37,75,746 for the preceding

year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,13,455. Decrease appeared mainly under the following heads of accounts :—

Area Demand

	Rs.
Land Revenue	19,479
Provincial Excise	23,451
General Administration	35,085
Jails, etc.	51,697
Police	30,324
Agriculture	2,40,304
Miscellaneous	1,37,881
Extra-Ordinary charges	15,426

Frontier Regions

	Rs.
Frontier Watch and Ward	1,24,299

On the increase side the noticeable items are :—

	Rs.
Forest	1,15,599
Education	2,28,537
Public Health	23,838

These figures are not final as these do not include the figures of certain Exchange Accounts adjusted by the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, Karachi, direct.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each.

Land Revenue	4·6
Forest	3·1
General Administration	13·8
Jails, etc.	3·4
Police	18·1
Education	7·9
Medical	4·4
Agriculture	5·7
Miscellaneous	4·5

Other Demands

Frontier Watch and Ward	26·9
Other Charges	2·8

RECEIPTS

Account Head	Proposed Estimates for 1950-51	Actual for 1950-51	Actual for 1949-50	Difference in columns 3 and 4	
				Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs ...	6,500	59,711	94,421	...	34,710
III.—Salt ...	...	...	54	...	54
VII.—Land Revenue.	19,03,000	24,69,325	26,37,830	...	1,68,505
VIII.—Provincial Excise.	6,02,000	4,35,218	4,72,910	...	37,692
IX.—Stamps ...	2,17,000	1,75,715	2,46,194	...	70,479
X.—Forests ...	2,43,000	2,81,854	1,64,239	1,17,615	...
XI.—Registration ...	11,000	8,281	4,067	4,214	...
XII.—Receipt under Motor Vehicle Act.	32,000	34,299	39,559	...	5,260
XIII.—Other Taxes ...	2,02,000	1,75,893	1,09,437	66,456	...
XXI.—Administration of Justice.	1,38,000	1,17,885	1,04,083	13,802	...
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlement.	38,000	34,131	28,960	5,171	...
XXIII.—Police ...	10,000	17,298	15,677	1,621	...
XXVI.—Education ...	1,68,000	1,48,252	1,95,539	...	47,287
XXVII.—Medical ...	22,000	26,119	15,158	10,961	...
XXVIII.—Public Health	...	154	282	...	128
XXIX.—Agriculture ...	19,000	1,54,253	1,65,059	...	10,806
XXX.—Veterinary—Other Receipts.	...	645	506	139	...
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments.	1,000	8,221	25,562	...	17,341
XLIV.—Receipt in aid of superannuation.	3,000	2,842	3,447	...	605
XLV.—Stationery and Printing.	2,000	329	568	...	239
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	36,000	1,47,343	92,875	54,558	...
LI.—Extraordinary Receipts.	...	40	...	40	...
Total ...	36,53,500	42,97,808	44,16,337	2,74,577	3,93,106

EXPENDITURE

Account Heads	Sanctioned Estimates for 1950-51	Actual (Provisional) for 1950-51	Actual for 1949-50	Difference in columns 3 and 4	
				Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Area Demand					
Account I.—Direct Demands on the Revenue :					
A.—Land Revenue	5,51,000	6,15,853	6,35,332	...	19,479
B.—Provincial Excise.	98,000	84,282	1,07,733	...	23,451
C.—Stamps ...	7,000	3,876	1,764	2,112	...
D.—Forest ...	4,59,000	4,23,807	3,08,208	1,15,599	...
E.—Registration ...	2,000	1,361	1,332	29	...
Account II.– Civil Administration :					
A.—General Administration.	17,81,000	18,51,359	18,86,444	...	35,085
B.—Administration of Justice.	1,49,000	1,45,011	1,44,096	915	...
C.—Jails etc. ...	4,45,000	4,58,581	5,10,278	...	51,697
D.—Police ...	20,91,000	24,40,898	24,71,222	...	30,324
E.—Scientific Departments.	4,000	4,377	4,050	327	...
F.—Education ...	9,82,000	10,65,027	8,36,490	2,28,537	...
G.—Medical ...	6,48,000	5,86,734	5,89,613	...	2,879
H.—Public Health	1,27,000	1,18,664	94,826	23,838	...
I.—Agriculture ...	10,02,000	7,67,539	10,07,843	...	2,40,304
J.—Veterinary ...	2,36,000	1,14,660	1,26,730	...	12,070
K.—Co operation ...	...	11,460	2,000	9,460	...
L.—Industries ...	...	...	7,558	...	7,558
M.—Miscellaneous Departments.	25,000	28,111	20,496	7,615	...
Account IV.—Miscellaneous.	4,76,000	6,07,982	7,45,863	...	1,37,881
Account V.– Extra Ordinary Items :					
A.—Extra Ordinary charges.	32,000	...	15,426	...	15,426

Account Heads	Sanctioned Estimates for 1950-51	Actual (Provisional) for 1950-51	Actual for 1950-51	Difference in columns 3 and 4	
				Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure included in Other Demands					
I.—Customs ...	1,31,000	1,14,473	1,21,923	...	7,450
Frontier Regions					
Account I.—Frontier Watch and Ward.	35,69,700	36,19,593	37,43,892	...	1,24,299
Account II. –Other Charges.	3,31,300	3,72,202	3,66,171	6,031	...
External Affairs ...	4,000	3,172	6,310	...	3,138
Stationery and Printing ...	2,000	1,622	2,376	...	754
Miscellaneous	25,000	21,647	17,770	3,877	...
Total ...	1,31,78,000	1,34,62,291	1,37,75,746	3,98,340	7,11,795

APPENDIX IX

Medical

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.—39 Hospitals and Dispensaries as detailed below have been functioning during the year under report :—

1.	Civil Hospitals	6
2.	Militia Hospitals	2
3.	Combined Hospitals (Civil & Militia) ...	1
4.	Jail Hospital	1
5.	Jail Dispensary	1
6.	Female Hospitals	4
7.	Female Dispensary	1
8.	Civil Dispensary	21
9.	Seasonal Dispensary (at Ziarat for summer only)	1
10.	T. B. Sanatorium	1
	Total ...	39

In addition to the above the following Government-aided private Hospitals have been functioning in the Province during the year under report :—

(a) *Government-Aided*

1.	Lady Dufferin Hospital (for women and children only)	50 beds
2.	Church Mission Hospital	150 ,,

(b) *Private Hospitals*

1.	Jinnah Hospital (for women only)	No beds available.

The Railway hospitals are not included in this report.

Projects and Constructions.—The construction of a new Civil Dispensary at Anambar has been taken in hand.

Admissions.—The total admissions of all classes of patients in Government administered hospitals and dispensaries were as follows :—

Indoor	5,987
Outdoor	2,93,153
Total ...	2,99,140

Number of Beds.—Total number of beds in various hospitals and dispensaries was :—

	Male	Female	Total
1. Government Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	524	208	732
2. Government-Aided Hospitals	125	75	200
3. Others	...	...	...
Total ...	649	283	932

Daily average number og beds occupied in Government Administered hospitals and dispensaries was 335.02.

The principal diseases treated during the year are detailed below :—

1. Malaria	37,041
2. Eye Diseases	35,601
3. Digestive trouble	26,041
4. Pyrexia N. Y. D.	12,315
5. Typhoid	126
6. Venereal diseases	403
7. T. B. Lungs	453
8. T. B. Other	368
9. Pneumonia	813
10. Normal labour	178
11. Small pox	64
12. Typhus	12
13. Alveolar tissue	9,395
14. Respiratory diseases	26,367
15. Skin diseases (including ulcerative inflammation) ...	35,989
16. Ear diseases	9,766
17. Dysentery	3,662
18. Snake bite	27
19. Surgical operations	6,649

On the whole the health of the inhabitants has been satisfactory.

Malaria.—Due to the endemic climate of the Province, Malaria is a common disease. Anti-Malaria measures were, therefore, carried out in an all out effort to eradicate the menace from the province. Due

to propaganda by the Anti-Malaria organizations, the inhabitants have become malaria minded and are now keen to take preventive measures. The activities of the Anti-Malaria Organization included :—

1. Spraying of insecticides.
2. Spreading of Paris green over stagnant water.
3. Oiling the water of pits.
4. Filling of pits.
5. Canalization.
6. Distribution of anti-malaria drugs to masses directly and through hospitals and dispensaries.

Ample stock of anti-malaria drugs were available and were distributed liberally. The insecticides such as D. D. T. emulsion and Gammexane P. 520, being effective against lice, houseflies and flees, have appreciably reduced the spread of Typhus, Typhoid, Conjuctivitis and Diarrhœa.

Infectious Diseases.—This Province, on the whole, is not endemic to infectious diseases. Sporadic cases of small-pox, typhus, etc., do however occur, the infectious of which is, in most cases, imported.

Due to the improved supply position of sera and vaccine, the incidence of infections has been comparatively less and no serious epidemic has occurred during the year under report.

The following statement shows the different types of infectious diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries :—

Name of disease	No. admitted	No. died
1. Diptheria	427	...
2. C. S. fever	*Nil*	*Nil*
3. Smallpox	64	20
4. Pneumonia	813	7
5. T. B. Lungs	453	4
6. Influenza	350	*Nil*
7. Typhus	12	...
8. Enteric group of fever	124	7
9. Cholera	*Nil*	*Nil*
10. Chicken pox	*Nil*	*Nil*
11. Measles	48	*Nil*

6,649 surgical operations were performed during the year in Government administered hospitals and dispensaries of which 4 deaths have been reported.

The figures of income and expenditure of Government hospitals and dispensaries are shown below :—

Receipts

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Fees etc. from paying patients	13,792	3	0
2.	Sale proceeds of medicines	15	8	0
3.	Miscellaneous	7,745	14	6
	Total ...	21,553	9	6

Expenditure

1.	Salaries and allowances	4,83,114	0	0
2.	Cost of medicines }			
3.	Diet, clothing and bedding }	1,54,439	0	0
4.	Other contingencies	1,28,737	0	0
5.	Grants-in-aid	19,822	0	0
	Total ...	7,86,112	0	0

X-Ray.—1601 X-Ray examinations were carried out by the X-Ray department ; the majority of them being chest cases.

Laboratory.—The Laboratory attached to the Sandeman Hospital, Quetta has carried out 8,542 examinations during the year under report.

Electric Treatment.—791 cases were treated as below :—

1.	Diathermy	224
2.	Radiant heat	438
3.	Electric Therapy	129
	Total ...	791

Anti-Rabic Treatment.—156 persons were given anti-rabic treatment in Government administered hospitals and dispensaries.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements in the Urban Areas are the responsibility of the municipality and the District authorities in the cases of Bazar Funds areas. The sanitation in these areas has been good.

Vaccination.—8 Vaccinators are employed and 81416 vaccinations were performed by them during the year under report.

T. B. Sanatorium.—Miss Fatima Jinnah T. B. Sanatorium is the only institution in Baluchistan for treatment of T. B. patients. This is a 28-bedded hospital. The Sanatorium is run by a Public Organization.

General (Personnel and supplies).—Due to acute shortage of doctors and other medically qualified persons throughout the country, some posts of Assistant Surgeons and other staff remained vacant. The following statement gives a clear picture of the situation :—

Post	Sanctioned strength	No. of posts held	Vacancies
1. Class I Officers	3	3	...
2. Assistant Surgeons I	8	8	...
3. Assistant Malaria Officer	2	1	1
4. Assistant Surgeons II—			
(a) Male	38	8	30
(b) Female	5	2	3
5. Nurses	8	6	2
6. Compounders	5	4	1
7. Compounder-Midwives	5	4	1
8. Dais	13	13	...
9. Nursing Orderlies	60	60	...

The Medical Stores Depot, Lahore Cantt., could supply only 35% of the stores indented for. The medical stores were, however, supplemented by making local purchases of essential drugs.

Medical Aid for Women.—Facilities for the treatment of women exist in the Female Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A table showing Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Health Visitors and Trained Midwives in rural and urban areas in Baluchistan for the year 1950 is subjoined below :—

Welfare Centres

North Western Railway Hospital	1
Archer Welfare Centre	1
Mission Welfare Centre	1

Health Visitors	Urban Area	Rural Area
Trained visitors	2	...
„ Dais	2	...
„ Midwives	...	...

The statement showing Public Health Service in Rural and Urban Areas in Baluchistan is sub-joined below :—

Rural area

Medical Officer of Health	*Nil*
Health Licentiates	*Nil*
Director of Public Health (both for rural and urban areas)	1
Epidemic staff	*Nil*
Sanitary Inspectors	*Nil*
Health Inspectors	*Nil*

Vaccinators

Males	Eight who also tour in the rural areas.
Females	*Nil*

Urban Areas

Medical Officer of Health	One at Quetta only.
Sanitary Inspectors	Eight
Health Inspectors	*Nil*

Vaccinators

Male	Eight
Female	*Nil*
Other Health staff	*Nil*

Medical Graduates without Public Health Qualifications

Whole time	Nine without P. H. qualifications and one with P. H. qualification.
Part-time	*Nil*

Medical Licentiates

Whole time	Male 8, Female 3
Part-time	*Nil*

A statement showing the distribution of Medical personnel in Baluchistan during the year under report is sub-joined below :—

1. Male—

(*a*) Central Services Class I Officers	3
(*b*) Assistant Surgeons Grade I	8
(*c*) Assistant Surgeons Grade II	8
(*d*) Compounders	56
(*e*) Nurses	6

2. Female—

(a) Women Medical Service	1
(b) Assistant Surgeons I	...
(c) Assistant Surgeons II...	6
(d) Midwives	13
(e) Nurses	6
(f) Compounders	4
(g) Nursing Superintendents and Staff Nurses	4

School Health Services.—No such services are in existence at present. The Schools at places where medical institutions exist are, however, periodically inspected by the medical officer incharge of the medical institution.

STATEMENT "A"

Statement showing the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1950

Class of Dispensary	Nos. existed on 31-12-1949		Nos. opened during the year		Nos. closed during the year		Total No. existed on the last day of the year		Remarks
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. State Public ...	24	14	...	...	...	...	24	14	
2. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Private aided ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
4. Private non-aided ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5. Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total ...	25	17	...	...	...	...	25	17	

APPENDIX X

Police

Strength and Cost.—The strength of the Baluchistan Police Force for the previous and current year is as follows :—

District	1949		1950	
	Strength	Cost	Strength	Cost
		Rs. As. Ps.		Rs. As. Ps.
Quetta-Pishin and Sibi ...	1,069	11,60,052 3 0	1,139	12,82,829 5 0
Zhob/Loralai	410	3,57,999 2 0	410	4,22,561 14 0
Baluchistan Railway Police ...	367	5,34,608 8 0	367	3,50,994 7 0

The increase in the strength in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi districts is due to the inclusion of Gazetted Officers and Upper Subordinates which was not done in the previous year. The increase in cost of the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi and Zhob and Loralai Police Forces is due to grant of hill allowance with retrospective effect from 1st January 1949. The decrease in expenditure of the Railway Police is due to vacancies.

2. *Crime.*—The table below shows the number of cases dealt with by the Police in the various districts as compared with previous year :—

District	1949		1950	
	Class I—V	Class VI	Class I—V	Class VI
Quetta-Pishin	814	1,716	941	1,458
Sibi	100	407	141	530
Chagai	14	15	7	58
Loralai	34	142	33	125
Zhob	48	350	62	409
aluchistan Rly. Police	202	150	174	232

The attached table gives the result of Police working during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Health.—On the whole the health of the Police Force was satisfactory, the number of hospital admissions being less than the previous year.

Resignations.—21 resignations were accepted as against 34 during the previous year.

Punishments.—In the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi district, 5 persons were dismissed and 20 minor punishments were awarded during 1950 as

compared with 6 major and 138 minor punishments awarded during 1949. A total of 31 Railway Police personnel were punished departmentally as compared with 60 of the previous year.

In the Zhob/Loralai District the number of men punished during the year was 6.

Rewards.—Rewards to the value of Rs. 1,500 were paid to Police personnel and Rs. 1,229-8-0 to the members of the public as compared with amounts of Rs. 3,169 and Rs. 1,724-8-0 respectively paid out during 1949.

Denominations.—There are 13 Christians (Anglo-Pakistanis) in Baluchistan Police Force. The remainder of the Force is comprised of Muslims.

Shortages.—The total number of shortages during the year was 79 as compared with 12 during the previous year.

Recruiting.—Except for 6 Foot Constables recruited in the Zhob| Loralai district, no recruitment was carried out during the year.

Conduct and Discipline.—Has on the whole been satisfactory.

Education.—The literacy of Lower Subordinates was 44.69% against 43.67% of the previous year. Nearly all Upper Subordinates are educated.

During the year, 2 men deserted, 6 were discharged and 5 were dismissed.

Statement showing the result of Police working during the year 1950

District	Cases			Persons		
	True	Convicted	Percentage	Sent for Trial	Convicted	Percentage
Quetta-Pishin	718	201	28	579	225	38
Sibi	116	53	45	132	70	53
Chagai	6	5	83	8	8	100
Loralai	20	6	30	5	2	40
Zhob	63	29	40·03	34	28	82·35
Railway	174	58	33	138	80	58

Property

District	Stolen	Recovered	Percentage
	Rs. As. Ps.	s. As. Ps.	
Quetta-Pishin	1,97,114 10 3	7,454 1 3	19
Sibi	72,34 11 7	4,270 12 3	5
Chagai	371 0 0	189 4 0	50
Loralai	1,803 4 0	801 12 0	44·4
Zhob	3,520 15 6	2,925 7 0	52·5
Railway	35,093 13 2	13,539 8 6	38

APPENDIX XI

Jails

The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 1099.25. The number of prisoners received during the year under report was 8,783.

The table below gives the figures for the jails and lockup in the various districts for the year under report :—

	Daily average of prisoners of all classes-table No. 8.	Dietary charges cost per head per annum table No. 8	Daily average No. of sick Prisoners table No. 9	Percentage of daily sick to daily average
1. Central Jail Mach	611·91	134·06	17·29	35·39
2. District Jail Quetta	141·76	182·97	13·42	10·56
3. District Jail Sibi	109·58	124·70	5·00	21·91
4. Quetta/Pishin District	54·41	293·21	...	...
5. Sibi District	64·35	195·75	...	...
6. Chagai District	9·37	302·02	...	...
7. Zhob District	76·59	96·10	...	...
8. Bolan Sub-Division	...	...	...	...
9. Loralai District	31·28	127·64	·60	5·21
Total ...	1089·25	1456·45	36·31	73·07

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 4,84,386.

The cost per head being 444.79 per annum.

There were only eight deaths among the prisoners during the year under report. On the whole the health of the prisoners was very good.

The discipline in all the jails during the year was satisfactory.

APPENDIX XII

Reports on Acceding States—Kalat State

General and Political.—The area of the Kalat State is 31,377 square miles. The population according to the 1951 census is 2,81,000 souls. This figure does not include nomads numbering about 40,000.

The boundaries of the State are :—

North.—Sibi, Quetta and Chagai Districts ;

South.—Sind and Lasbela State ;

East.—Sibi, Bugti and Jacobabad Districts ;

West.—Kharan and Mekran States and Chagai District.

The Administration of the State is run by the Wazir-i-Azam with the assistance of Secretaries of departments.

During the period under report no subversive propaganda worth the name was carried out by any party in the State, and all the sections of the population remained loyal to His Highness and the Pakistan Government.

Although the general public of the State is not financially well off, yet they donated Rs. 60,000 to the Quaid-i-Azam Memorial Fund.

Revenue & Finance.—The financial position of the Kalat State at the close of the year 1950-51 in comparison with that of the preceding three years is given below :—

Year	Receipt	Expenditure	Result
1947-48	18,59,176	31,74,077	(—)13,14,901
1948-49	25,18,008	24,90,884	(+)27,124
1949-50	18,65,440	22,59,158	(—)3,93,718
1950-51	24,49,896	24,75,813	(—)25,917

Legislation.—The criminal cases are generally decided through Local Jirgas, Provincial Jirgas and the Sardari Jirga. These Jirgas are presided over by the Tehsildars, Nazims and the Home Secretary respectively. In the Sardari Jirga only Sardars participate and cases of very serious nature are referred to it.

During the year under review 1,267 criminal cases were decided and fine of Rs. 1,27,642|- was realized and credited into the State Treasury.

The civil cases are also decided by Jirgas, but where the parties concerned so desire they are referred to the Qazizs appointed at each tehsil headquarters.

515 civil cases were disposed of through the Qazizs under the Shariat Law. The appeals in such cases are heard by the Wazir-i-Muarif.

The Central Jail for the State prisoners is at Mastung. Convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail, Mach, subject to the maximum of 30 at a time. The cost of rations of the prisoners sent to Central Jail, Mach, is borne by the State.

Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.—The figures of rainfall for various stations during the year 1950-51 are given below :—

Province	Station	Rainfall	
		Inches	Cents.
Kalat	Kalat	...	7·72
	Mongocher	...	9·67
Sarawan	Mastung	...	8·55
Kachi	Bhag	...	5·25
	Gandawa	...	3·79
	Mirpur	...	5·99
	Lehri	...	4·69
	Dhadar	...	6·32
Jhallawan	Khuzdar	...	6·42
	Saruna	...	4·66
	Mashki	...	4·60
	Wadh	...	4·53
	Zehri	...	8·97
	Sorab	...	3·33
	Karakh	...	0·48

Irrigation.—The greater part of the Kalat State is barren and hilly. The chief source of irrigation is flood-water which is controlled by means of embankments and terraces called gandas or bands. Some of the existing bands and Karezes were repaired. The Nari-Bolan Scheme is under consideration of the Government of Pakistan. When this Scheme materializes, a large area in Kachi will be irrigated. Besides this the State Government is also considering the installation of tubewells in various parts of the State.

Products.—Wheat, Jowari, Fruit, Cotton and Wool are the main products of the State. Kalat is self-supporting in foodgrains and can usually spare a small quantity for export. So far the question of other essential commodities is concerned, people depend for supplies on the adjoining centres like Quetta and Karachi.

Ephedera, artimesia etc. and several other medicinal herbs are grown in the State. The question of exploiting these is under consideration of the State Government.

The land revenue realised during the year was Rs. 4,33,614|- as against the estimated amount of Rs. 5,70,000|-.

Excise.—The Tobacco Excise Act was introduced in the State and a sum cf Rs. 1,42,254|12|1 was recovered on account of excise duty, etc. during 1950-51.

Coal Mines.—Besides the Degari Coal Mines run departmentally by the State, a number of Coal Mines Leases have been sanctioned in favour of various firms. There being plenty of coal in the State hills, more applications are pouring in for prospecting licenses. There has been an income of Rs. 1,20,000|- on account of sale of Degari Mines Coal and Royalty recovered from the lessees of other mines.

Commerce and Trade.—As compared with the previous years trade remained absolutely at a standstill. Previously essential commodities like Cotton piece Goods, Silken Piece Goods, etc., used to be imported through the Pasni Port, but now-a-days the main procurement Centres of the State are Quetta, Sukhar and Karachi. With the removal of control over cotton cloth and other essential commodities the position became easier for the average consumer. Almost all necessities of life were available in abundance but the prices remained on the high side.

A sum of Rs. 1,78,091|13|- was realized on account of Export Duty, etc. during 1950-51 as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Export Duty	65,600	2	5
2. Octroi	86,909	15	10
3. Sung	25,261	15	9
4. Transit Dues	319	11	0
Total ...	178,091	13	0

Communications.—The camel is still used for transport in the interior of the State where no motorable roads exist. Public lorries also run regularly between all important stations, *i.e.* Kalat-Quetta, Kalat-Dhadar, Kalat-Panjgur, Bellpat-Bhag and Lehri, etc. A number of lorries is maintained by the State itself for transportation purposes. Almost all the roads in the State are fair weather roads and were kept fit for lorry service throughout the year.

No posts or telegraph offices were established during the year under review. There are three telegraph offices at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadar. The opening of Branch Post Offices at Khuzdar and Bhag is under consideration of Postal Department.

Public Health.—Public health remained good during the period under report. There was, however, a considerable shortage of qualified staff.

There are 11 dispensaries in the State. Among these 4 are classed as hospitals (Kalat, Khuzdar, Bhag and Lehri) and have in-patient accommodation. The Civil Hospital at Kalat has a separate ward for patients belonging to the State Force.

No new dispensary was opened but two new buildings were constructed for the dispensaries at Sorab and Zehri in the Jhallawan Province.

Malaria, Typhus, Small Pox and Typhoid were the main diseases which broke out in the different parts of the State. In spite of shortage of qualified staff, effective methods were adopted to control these diseases.

Education.—The Education Department remained without a Director till the end of 1950, with the result that no proper supervision could be exercised over the schools. Similarly there was lack of trained teachers. The number of teachers in 1950-51 was : 130 primary teachers (6 trained & 124 untrained), 33 Secondary teachers (6 trained and 27 untrained). Three new Schools were opened thus raising the number from 38 to 41. There were 3 High, 4 Middle and 34 Primary Schools. As compared with the number of students on roll in February, 1950, there was an increase of 405 students in February 1951. This shows that there is a general intellectual awakening and a keen demand for education. Hostels are attached to the High Schools at Kalat, Mastung and Bhag, where there is sufficient accommodation for boarders. Certain additions were made to some school buildings.

The Middle and Matriculation Examination results were very satisfactory. During 1950-51 the State granted stipends to 9 students. Agriculture classes have also been started in the Mastung High School.

About 1½ lack of rupees were spent on the Education during the year 1950-51.

The scouts movement has been started in the schools. Physical Instructors from the Military trained personnel have been employed in all the High and Middle Schools. Foot-ball and Volley-ball are the only games of the Schools.

APPENDIX XIII

Lasbela State

General and Political.—The Jam, Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, remained in good health.

The Political charge of the State was held by Major D. G. Thornburgh, Political Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The post of Wazir was held by Mirza Ahmad Ali, up to 1st January 1950, who was succeeded by Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan.

The Hon'ble Mr. Amin-ud-Din, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan paid a visit tothe State on the 20th January 1951.

A Unit of R. P. A. F. Observer Wing under the command of Pilot Officer Mohd. Ishaq, camped at Bela during the first week of February 1950.

The Director of Education in Baluchistan visited Bela on 23-2-1950.

The Geological Survey party headed by Mr. Kidwai with Mr. Wahid Noor Khan Mineral Diviner arrived Bela on 25-2-1950.

The G.O.C. 8th Division, Major General Mohd. Akbar Khan, accompanied by his staff visited Bela on 30-3-1950.

The Garrison Engineer Nushki accompanied by his Overseer visited Bela in the 2nd fortnight of May 1950.

Mr. Alcock of the Archaeology Department of the Government of Pakistan visited some historical sites in the State.

Two parties of the Geological Survey of Pakistan arrived in the State during first week of November 1950 for Geological survey.

Major D. G. Thornburgh, Political Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan visited Bela on 26-12-1950.

The Director-Geological Survey of Pakistan visited the State on 12-2-1951.

Administration of Lands and Agriculture.—The rate of rent for the agricultural produce remained the same. The rent assessed amounted to Rs. 1,41,050|2|1 as against Rs. 4,80,090|6|9 realized in the year 1949-50. The deficit is due to the failure of timely rains and some damage by the locust swarms.

The administration of land revenue is based on primitive system inherited from pre-partition days. In view of this it was considered desirable to reform the system. A proposal for settlement was, therefore, prepared and included in the budget for 1950-51, which has since been sanctioned. In this connection services of two Naib Tahsildars have been secured from the Baluchistan Administration, who are now busy in collecting the necessary data for the forecast report and settlement of pending cases pertaining to land disputes.

Development of Agriculture.—Rs. 2 lakhs have been ear-marked for the development of Agriculture and will be spent on the construction of dams and tube wells and plantation of fruit trees. Provision for the purchase of a modern tractor has also been made for the construction of earthen dams and improvement of roads. Most of the cultivation in the State depends on earthen dams which are made with the help of all available oxen in the vicinity. Considerable labour and valuable time is wasted by the employment of these primitive methods and the results thus achieved as compared to the amount of energy and labour spent are not very encouraging.

During the year under review the Zamindars of Hab area, which is close to Karachi, took keen interest in the installation of pumping plants. Twenty-five such plants are now working in this area and a large waste area has been brought under cultivation which is now producing valuable crops of vegetables.

In Sheh Lakhra Niabat a fairly large waste area was brought under cultivation due to the construction of a new stream along Lath Ashrafi. The irrigation system of this area can be greatly improved provided technical assistance is available.

Criminal Justice—Legislature and Protection.—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions instituted during the period under report is 540. Of these 238 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 48 to be settled. This also include 254 cases of the last year.

These cases involved arrest of 150 men out of whom 118 were released, 3 fined and 29 are still under trial. During the year 15 cases related to murder, 12 adultery 25 grevious hurt, and 56 Criminal assault. The majority of remaining cases pertains to petty thefts and other minor offences.

The fine imposed during the year under review amounted to Rs. 15,458|4|- *plus* a sum of Rs. 17,898|-|5 which remained in arrears last year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 15,814|8|3 has been realized leaving a balance of Rs. 17,541|12|2.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 6,290|- of which property worth Rs. 4,170|- was recovered as against Rs. 1,450|- in the preceding year.

Civil Justice (Jirga System).—There were 34 prisoners in Bela Jail at the close of the year 1951.

The following table shows the Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Executive cases disposed of during the year under review :—

	1949-50	1950-51
a. Civil	165	423
b. Revenue	85	102
c. Miscellaneous	158	120
d. Executive	225	160

The value of Civil and Executive cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 17,701|4|- and Rs. 7,035|- respectively during 1950.

No document was registered during the year.

Military Force.—The Lasbela State Military Police and Lassi Fauj consisting of 194 men continued to be maintained by the State. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 54,623|8|3.

Police Force.—No regular Police is maintained by the State.

Village Watchmen.—The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of the police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State also performed the duties of the village Watchmen. Their number was 145.

Production and Distribution-weather Crops.— The *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops were satisfactory during the year under review.

The statement given below will show the wholesale prices per maund of ghee, goat hair and wool prevailing in the State during the year :—

	Ghee	Goat Hair	Wool
Permanent owners	120—150	100—120	80—120
Nomads	110—140	85—100	70—110

The State maintained only one Rain-gauge at Ormara. The two rain-gauges at Bela and Sonmiani remained closed due to inavailability of new gauges as the previous ones had become unserviceable. The records were, however, completed after taking readings from the records of the Post Office Bela and Locust Office Sonmiani where separate rain-gauges are maintained. The total rainfall recorded at these places is shown below :—

1. Bela	6·04 Inches	From 1-4-1951 to 31-3-51.
2. Ormara	1·73 ,,	
3. Sonmiani	2·72 ,,	

Irrigation.—The condition of irrigation dams remained good during the year under review as the floods were of less intensity. Some small bunds in Walpat Niabat were washed away which were subsequently repaired.

Wages and Labour.—The rates were on the increase. The State suspended the Begar system in the State. The camel rates were fixed in the State at Rs. 3 for loading, Rs. 5 for riding per stage of approximately 22-25 miles.

The State exported dry fish, rape-seeds, wool, goathair to Karachi. The chief imports were cloth, sugar, dates, tobacco which were imported *via* Sonmiani Port in a considerable quantity from Muscat and Gwadur.

The duty collected amounted to Rs. 5,79,483|8|4 against Rs. 3,37,833|- in the preceding year.

Mines and Minerals.—The Geological Survey of Pakistan conducted surveys in the entire State during the year under review. They also studied the water resources in certain areas.

Dr. Crookshank, Director, Geological Survey of Pakistan visited Lasbela State during the month of February 1951 to inspect the reported mineral deposits. In his note he has mentioned that during his mapping operations Mr. Rizvi had located a small deposit of Manganese ore about 30 miles North of Bela town, which in his opinion, would be workable if communications were sufficiently good. He also reported presence of low grade Manganiferous shale in this region.

Excise.—Country Liquor is locally manufactured at Uthal for consumption in the State. Opium and Bhang are not cultivated here and its contracts were suspended in 1948.

Communications.—The existing tracks known as Bela-Karachi, Hab-Kotira (Dureji) and Bela Hingol were maintained in passable condition at a total cost of Rs. 18,824|- as against Rs. 26,653|- during the preceding year. The question of linking Ormara with Karachi and Pasni with a *kachha* road is also under consideration.

Revenue and Finance.—The total income of the State during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9,07,519|11|4 as against Rs. 6,60,368|9|- in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,47,151|2|4.

The expenditure including Public Works amounted to Rs. 5,74,251|14|9 against Rs. 5,82,825|-during the previous year.

Medical.—The State maintains three dispensaries at Bela, Uthal, and Ormara which are fully equipped with necessary medicines.

About 20 cases of small pox were reported from Uthal and Welpat Niabats and none proved fatal. About 9,000 persons were vaccinated in the State during the year under review.

The total number of patients treated at Bela and Uthal is 21,257. The total number of surgical operations performed was 456 out of which 5 were major and the rest minor.

The total cost of maintenance of the three dispensaries amounted to Rs. 21,118|5|- against Rs. 25,900|- during the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure in the year under report is due to the fact that no medicines were indented this year as medicines costing about Rs. 15,000 were obtained last year.

The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 6,567|11|6 against Rs. 4,754|- during the preceding year. Increase in due to enlistment of anti-malaria staff and purchase of equipment for them.

Education.—There are at present 20 Schools in the State, out of which one is Upper Middle at Bela, one Lower Middle at Ormara, 5 Upper Primary and the rest are Lower Primary Schools. During 1949-50 there were 12 Schools only.

The total number of students on rolls during 1950-51 was 781 against 614 in the preceding year. Three new English teachers were added to Bela Middle School and one to Sonmiani School.

Some new scholarships were sanctioned for poor students for further studies outside the State. Out of them two scholarships of Rs. 50|- and 20|- were sanctioned for Quetta, two of Rs. 25|- and 20|- for Karachi and three of Rs. 10|- for Bela.

The cost of maintenance of State Schools amounted to Rs. 26,550|13|2 against Rs. 16,755|- during the preceding year.

APPENDIX XIV

Kharan State

General.—The general administration of the Kharan State was run by the following Wazirs with the consultation of the Chief of Kharan :—

From 1-4-1950 to 26-12-1950, Haji Muhammad Siddiq Khan.

From 27-12-1950 to 16-2-1951, Mr. Sultan Ali.

From 17-2-1951 to 31-3-1951, Khan Lal Gul Khan.

The Political Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan visited this State during the month of July 1950.

Revenue and Finance.—The State share of land revenue in kind is 1/6th of the produce throughout the State except Khudabadan and Kalag Niabats where it is 1/10th.

The tax on date trees at Khudabadan and Washuk, Kalag Niabats is one anna and three pies per tree.

The following other taxes are also collected by the State :—

1. Sung on export of dates	Rs. 2/10/- per camel load throughout the State except Khudabadan and Mashkel Niabats where the sung is at -/8/- per camel load.
2. Sung on export of wheat	Rs. 1/4/- per camel load.
3. Sung on export of wool	Rs. 1/6/- per maund.
4. Sung on export of ghee	-/-/6 per rupee on cost price.
5. Sung on export as asafoetida (Hing)	Do.
6. Sung on sale of camel	Rs. 3/-/- per camel.
7. Sung on sale of bullock	-/8/- per bullock.
8. Sung on sale of donkey	-/4/- per donkey.
9. Sung on sale of sheep and goat	-/2/- per head.

Sung on other imports is Rs. 3/2/- per cent. on the cost price of the article imported.

Civil and Criminal Justice.—The following cases were instituted and disposed of during the year :—

	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending
Criminal	75	46	29
Civil	61	51	10
Revenue	57	36	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...

State Force.—The State Force is as follows :—

Infantry	Levies & Orderlies	Camel Corps
172	55	10

Police.—There is no regular police in this State. The police duty is performed by the State Levies.

Trade and Manufacture.—Export is confined to ghee, wool, wheat, camel, goat, sheep and 'hing'. The chief imports are cloth, rice kerosene oil, sugar, tea, pulses, matches and spices. The statement below will show the wholesale prices per maund of ghee and wool prevailing in the State during the year :—

1. Ghee Kharani	Rs. 100 to 120/- per maund.
2. Wool	Rs. 100/- to 150/- per maund.

Wages and Labour.—The rate of wages and labour remained at Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2|- per head per day during the year.

Mines and Minerals.—There is no mine in this State.

Excise.—The intoxicants are not used in this State.

Revenue and Finance.—The income and expenditure of the State is as follows :—

Income Rs. 2,25,715/-.	Expenditure Rs. 1,83,507/-.

Communications.—There is a Branch Post Office in Kharan Kalat. The Head Master of Kharan Middle School is also incharge of the Post Office. The mail is carried to Nushki Post Office by a regular bus service, the contract of which is held by the Nawab of Kharan. The motor road which connects Kharan with Nushki is being maintained by the State which was in good condition during the year.

Medical.—The State maintains a Civil Dispensary at Kharan Kalat which is in the charge of an experienced compounder. There has been no indoor patient during the year. The daily average of patients was 25. Small-pox and measles appeared in the State in a mild form during the year but no death occurred.

Education.—The State maintains one Middle School and one Primary School at Kharan Kalat and Khudabadan respectively. The number of boys on roll were as under :—

1. Kharan Kalat	102
2. Khudabadan	100

General.—There is no rain-gauge in this State. The figures of rainfall are therefore not available. There has been good rain during the year which proved beneficial to wheat crops and pastures.

The locust invaded this State during the year and destroyed the late cultivated wheat crops and pastures. Fifty per cent. of date fruit was destroyed by the locust hoppers.

APPENDIX XV

Mekran State

CHARGE.—(i) *Assistant Political Agent.*—The appointment of the Assistant Political Agent in Mekran was held by Khan Ghulam Haider Khan from 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951.

(ii) *Wazir-i-Mekran.*—Charge of the Wazir, Mekran State was held by Khan Ghulam Haider Khan from 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951.

(iii) *Commandant Mekran Militia.*—Major Salamat Ali Shah from 1st April 1950 to 16th December 1950.

Major E. K. Bankwala from 17th December 1950 to 31st March 1951.

Important Tours.—(i) Major D. G. Thornburgh, Political Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan visited the State between 16th October and 21st October 1950 and went up to Turbat, the headquarter of the State.

(ii) Dr. H. Crook Shank, Director Geological Survey of Pakistan paid a visit to Panjgur, Turbat, Pasni, Jiwani and Awaran from 17th October to 7th November 1950.

(iii) Dr. M. R. Qureshi, D.Sc., Director of Fisheries Sind visited the Mekran coast in November 1950 in connection with fishing industry in the State.

(iv) Mr. F. Qureshi of the Central Engineering Authority, Government of Pakistan visited Turbat and Pasni Tahsils in connection with irrigation schemes in Mekran State under consideration of the Central Government.

(v) Mr. Israrullah, Geologist, Geological Survey of Pakistan and his assistant surveyed a major part of Mekran State from December 1950 to March 1951 to examine the mineral resources of the State.

(vi) Dr. Taskheer Ahmad, Director Plant Protection, Government of Pakistan paid a visit to the State during January 1951.

(vii) The Honourable Mr. Amin-ud-din, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan toured the State in the first week of March 1951.

Medical.—The following Civil Dispensaries were maintained by the State during the year under report :—

(1) Turbat, (2) Pasni, (3) Mand, and (4) Jiwani.

A new dispensary was opened in Kolwah in February 1951 with a Compounder Incharge. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries was :—

	Indoor	Outdoor
Panjgur	2297	44494
Turbat	99	24357
Pasni	...	21756
Mand	47	8393
Jiwani	...	3637
Kolwah	...	451 (for one month only.)

The number of beds available in these dispensaries is 32,12, nil, 6, 2, and nil respectively.

In the right wing of the State the Civil Hospital at Panjgur maintained by the Central Government continued functioning throughout the year to the best advantage of the people. The annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 and certain pay and allowances, etc., to the staff were paid by the State as usual.

Supply of medicines to various dispensaries continued to be made from the Central Medical Store at Turbat maintained by the State for the purpose.

627 vaccinations were performed during the year.

No epidemic disease broke out in the State during the year under reference.

Except Panjgur no special or major operations were performed in the State Dispensaries due to non-availability of trained staff and surgical equipment. The number of minor operations performed was 301.

Meteorological.—The maximum temperature of 124° was recorded at Turbat during the summer of 1950-51 which was probably the highest in Pakistan. The normal temperature during the course of season ranged between 112° and 122°. The two barometre gauges at Panjgur and Turbat remained in perfect working order. The climate of Panjgur section during winter was considerably cold owing to northern cold waves.

Locust.—Large swarms of locusts entered the State during the year under report. Egg-laying was reported to be negligible. Although the Locust Staff stationed in the State was able to control the menace to a large extent yet some damage to standing crops could not be avoided. The State officials and public offered their willing co-operation in fighting the invasion.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall during the year recorded at Turbat was 3.10 inches and that at Mand 6.39 inches.

Cultivation.—Dates are the staple food of the inhabitants of the interior of the State and rice that of the coastal inhabitants. The former are produced in large quantities. Rice is imported mostly from Karachi. Wheat, barley, jowar, paddy, baqla and some other pulses are grown in different parts of Mekran. The area under cultivation was :—

	Acres.	
Wheat	6500	(approximate figures)
Barley	3714	,,
Baqla (broadbeans)	500	,,
Paddy	2666	,,
Jowar	1300	,,
Mash	1500	,,
Cheena (Arzan)	300	,,

Rates.—The rates of commodities of daily use current in the month of March 1951 are given below :—

	Name of articles	Rate	Unit
TURBAT			
	1. Wheat	1/-	2-1/4 seers.
	2. Rice	-/13/-	per seer.
	3. Barley	1/-	3 seers.
	4. Ghee	4/-	per seer
	5. Sugar	1/8/-	,,
	6. Milk	-/8/-	,,
PANJGUR			
	1. Wheat	1/-	3 seers.
	2. Rice	-/12/-	per seer.
	3. Barley	1/-	4 seer.
	4. Ghee	3/8/-	per seer.
	5. Sugar	1/8/-	,,
	6. Milk	-/8/-	,,
PASNI			
	1. Wheat	-/8/-	,,
	2. Rice	-/8/-	,,
	3. Barley	-/5/6	,,
	4. Ghee	4/-	,,
	5. Sugar	1/5/-	,,
	6. Milk	-/8/-	,,
JIWANI			
	1. Wheat	-/8/-	,,
	2. Rice	-/8/6	,,
	3. Barley	-/8/-	,,
	4. Ghee	4/-	,,
	5. Sugar	1/6/-	,,
	6. Milk	-/8/-	,,

Food Supplies.—Only rice for the ports and sugar were imported from Karachi on monthly basis.

Ports.—Due to restrictions on imports limited quantities of goods were brought in through State ports. Fishing was, however, good. The following were the imports and exports respectively :—

Imports	*Exports*
1. Cloth.	1. Fish.
2. Ghee.	2. Hides.
3. Petrol.	3. Cotton.
4. Haberdashery.	4. Wool.
5. Sugar.	5. Dates.
6. Soap.	6. Mats.
7. Oil.	7. Goat hair.
8. Hoisery.	

The customs duty collected on them was Rs. 3,40,952-9-4 and Rs. 19,261-9-0 respectively.

Communications.—(i) Steamer and launch services were more regular and frequent between Karachi and Pasni as compared with the previous year. Cargo boats also now ply between Pasni and Jiwani.

(ii) The State is connected with Quetta by road *via* Kalat and with Jhalawan *via* Kolwah. Owing to long distances between each station, however, the general condition of communications in the State is not entirely satisfactory though the State spends a considerable amount on maintenance of the roads which are motorable only during fair weather.

Education.—The following schools were maintained by the State :—

1. One High School at Turbat.
2. Two Middle Schools at Panjgur and Pasni.
3. Three Lower Middle Schools at Tump, Jiwani and Kolwah.
4. Ten Primary Schools.
5. Two Girl's Primary Schools at Turbat and Panjgur.
6. Twenty one-teacher special Schools.

The High and Middle Schools were in charge of trained graduates.

Besides scholarships paid to the poor students in schools a considerable amount is being spent on students going up for higher education. The following scholarships have been sanctioned for higher education :—

1. Two M.A. students	These students have also been paid initial expenses in addition.
2. Four F.A. students	

Frontier Administration.—There was complete peace all along the border and in the State.

(ii) Immigration. No migration to and from the State took place. Owing to general backwardness and poverty of the State, however, large numbers of State inhabitants go to Karachi to earn their living.

Audit and Accounts.—Although the Mekran State was separated from Kalat State in April 1948, the accounts of the former continued to be submitted to the Audit Officer of Kalat. The services of an accounts experienced Superintendent from the Baluchistan Administration to act as Audit Officer have been secured. Action is in progress to separate the accounts.

General.—The income of the State has received a setback on account of import difficulties from Karachi. The net result is that the total income has fallen from Rs. 10,96,970|- to Rs. 9,80,940|- as compared with the preceding year.

APPENDICES TO PART II

APPENDIX I

Land Revenue.—With the exception of the four settled Tahsils of Quetta, Pishin, Sinjawi and Harnai and the two Tahsils of Jhatpat and Usta Mohd. in the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District, the whole of this Province is under fluctuating assessment, and the revenue is recovered in kind by Tashkish (appraisement of crops) or Batai (division of produce on threshing floors). In the Nasirabad Sub-Division revenue is recovered on certain crops according to the sliding scale system of assessment while some of the crops are assessed at flat rate. The major part of the settled tahsils is under fixed cash assessment.

The land revenue demand of the Province for the year 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 28,22,401 against Rs. 29,38,985 for 1949-50 (for details *see* Appendix II). The gross demand, including the arrears for the previous year, was Rs. 29,56,414 against Rs. 31,12,045 during 1949-50. The total revenue collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,63,468 (including Rs. 2,34,315 on account of Grazing Tax) against Rs. 26,61,017 (including Rs. 2,49,540 on account of Grazing Tax) during the previous year. The decrease in the demand was due to the general fall in the prices of the revenue grains and the decrease in the grazing tax. The increase in the collections was due to the efforts made by the revenue department to clear the previous year's arrears. A sum of Rs. 61,560 remained unrecovered at the close of the year against Rs. 1,34,013 of arrears at the end of the previous year.

Remissions aggregating Rs. 1,47,148 were granted during the year under report against Rs. 2,32,967 sanctioned in the previous year. These remissions include a sum of Rs. 45,285 on account of the surcharge on Grazing Tax remitted under the orders of the Government of Pakistan. Details of remissions and suspensions are given in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 66,114 was paid as Malikana (allowance to headmen for collection of land revenue) against Rs. 70,596 paid in 1949-50.

Grazing Tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The amounts collected on this account during the year under report and the preceding year are given below :—

	1949-50	*1950-51*
From nomads	1,21,671	1,19,290
From permanent inhabitants	1,27,869	1,15,025
Total ...	2,49,540	2,34,315

APPENDIX II

Land Revenue

The following table compares the amount assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1950-51 with the corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars	1949-50	1950-51	Difference (+) increase (—) decrease
I. Gross Demand—			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	1,73,060	1,34,013	(—)39,047
(*b*) Current year's demand	29,38,985	28,22,401	(—)1,16,584
Total ...	31,12,045	29,56,414	(—)1,55,631
II. Collection—			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	8,129	50,898	(+) 42,769
(*b*) Current year's demand	26,52,888	26,12,570	(—)40,318
Total ...	26,61,017	*26,63,468	(+)2,451
III. Amounts not recovered—			
(*a*) Remissions	2,32,967	1,47,148	(—)85,819
(*b*) Malikana	70,596	66,114	(—)4,482
(*c*) Suspensions	...	6,652	(+)6,652
(*d*) Grain and Cash Allowances ...	13,452	13,040	(—)412
(*e*) Refund of excess recoveries ...	...	3,407	(+)3,407
(*f*) Reductions	...	2,342	(+)2,342
(*g*) Arrears including suspensions ...	1,34,013	61,560	(—)72,453
Total ...	4,51,028	2,93,611	(—)1,57,417

*Includes Rs. 665/- recovered in excess in the Sibi District.

This table includes the sum of Rs. 2,725|- on account of land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1950-51 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX III

Following are the details of remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1950-51 :—

District	Tehsil	Amount remitted	Amount suspended
Quetta-Pishin	...	...	...
	Shorarud	91	...
Sibi	Sibi	...	5,294
	Jhatpat	29,619	...
	Usta	72,153	...
Loralai	...	...	...
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	26,671	...
	Hindubagh	12,100	...
	Killa Saifullah	6,514	1,358
Chagai	...	...	...
Bolan	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,47,148	6,652

APPENDIX IV

Rainfall in Inches

Stations	Average of 10 years from 1930-31 to 1940-41	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Quetta	10·84	7·76	10·52	6·92
Sibi	4·51	4·31	10·90	7·90
Harnai	13·78	10·14	17·36	21·42
Fort Sandeman	11·29	9·60	8·15	9·02
Nushki	6·77	1·29	4·67	19·32
Mach	7·05	6·86	7·39	17·09
Loralai	4·33	6·60	10·04	12·37

APPENDIX V

Taccavi

Statement showing advances amounting to Rs. 10,00,000 *actually made during the year* 1950-51 *as compared with Rs.* 4,97,000 *advanced in the preceding year.*

District	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act		Total		Variations Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	
Quetta-Pishin	1,46,000	2,46,000	40,000	1,87,500	1,86,000	4,33,500	(+)2,47,500
Sibi	54,620	92,000	64,000	54,000	1,18,620	1,46,000	(+)27,380
Bolan Sub-Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	75,000	84,000	8,000	9,000	83,000	93,000	(+)10,000
Zhob	50,430	2,34,000	4,700	55,500	55,130	2,89,500	(+)2,34,370
Chagai	8,750	26,000	45,500	12,000	54,250	38,000	(—)16,250
Total ...	3,34,800	6,82,000	1,62,200	3,18,000	4,97,000	10,00,000	(+)5,03,000

APPENDIX VI

Municipal and Bazar Funds

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal and Bazar Funds in Baluchistán during the year 1950-51.

Name of Fund	Opening balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance
unicipal Fund	10,15,143 0 0	16,73,164 0 0	26,88,307 0 0	16,58,632 0 0	10,29,675 0 0
Total ...	10,15,143 0 0	16,73,164 0 0	26,88,307 0 0	16,58,632 0 0	10,29,675 0 0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund ...	7,690 6 0	3,39,245 13 3	3,46,936 3 3	3,07,920 15 3	39,015 4 0
3. Sibi-District Bazar Fund	20,716 0 0	1,74,613 0 0	1,95,329 0 0	1,56,903 0 0	38,426 0 0
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	53,755 15 6	1,08,301 5 0	1,62,057 4 6	1,03,525 12 9	58,531 7 9
5. Nasirabad Bazar Fund	5,210 4 7	41,011 12 0	46,222 0 7	39,814 6 0	6,407 10 7
6. Bolan Bazar Fund	17,439 6 11	21,762 5 9	39,201 12 8	16,313 1 6	22,888 11 2
7. Nushki Bazar Fund	84,680 9 2	63,503 3 3	1,48,183 12 5	94,040 9 9	54,143 2 8
8. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	63,221 10 5	75,779 5 7	1,39,001 0 0	1,22,011 10 0	16,989 6 0
Total ...	2,52,714 4 7	8,24,216 12 10	10,76,931 1 5	8,40,529 7 3	2,36,401 10 2

APPENDIX VII

Serious offences committed during the calendar year 1950

	Quetta	Sibi	Loralai	Zhob	Chagai	Baluch. States	Total 1950	Total 1949	Total 1948
1. Rioting, 147,148 ...	8	25	...	2	...	...	35	43	75
2. Murder, 302 ...	12	149	164	17	...	...	342	270	287
3. Attempt to murder, 307.	8	53	24	11	2	...	98	209	167
4. Culpable Homicide, 304.	6	...	74	1	1	...	82	82	63
5. Hurt with aggravation, 325, 326, 333.	45	548	78	143	4	...	818	469	938
6. Kidnapping, 363,369.	11	7	53	15	7	...	93	88	89
7. Rape, 376 ...	2	3	5	1	...	...	11	51	33
8. Un-natural offence, 377.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	10
9. Suicide-Attempt to commit, 309.	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	45	11
10. Theft, 379, 382, 401.	252	855	614	92	51	...	1,864	1,208	1,656
11. Robbery, 392, 394 ...	26	...	17	13	8	...	64	157	159
12. Dacoity with murder, 396.	1	...	10	11	...	...	22	...	2
13. Dacoity other cases, 395, 397, 400, 402.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	23
14. Receiving stolen property, 411-414.	12	57.	40	...	...	...	109	187	315
15. Mischief with aggravation, 429, 432, 435, 440.	1	31	...	78	4	...	114	91	99
16. Criminal tresspass resulting in death, 452, 460.	...	...	38	14	...	...	52	11	61
17. Criminal tresspass resulting in offence, 453, 456.	29	...	...	67	...	...	96	104	169
18. Adultry 497 ... }	27	70	63	5	...	...	165	94	203
19. Abducting, 498 ... }								6	24
Total 1950 ...	450	1,798	1,181	470	77	...	3,976	...	...
Total 1949	965	1,228	601	253	89	...	...	3,136	...
Total 1948	1,733	1,563	669	276	101	42	...	...	4,384

Note:—This statement includes the number of cases tried by Jirga. (F.C.R.)

APPENDIX VIII

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under Judicial proceedings in the year 1950 :—

	Civil cases and Appeals				Criminal cases and Appeals		
	Number of regular cases	Number of Misc. cases	Regular Appeals	Mis-cellan-eous Appeals	Number of cases	Number of Appeals	Number of Mis-cellan-eous applica-tions
Pending from previous year	326	55	11	7	445	26	2
Instituted during the year 1950	1,058	283	70	19	15,630	147	31
Total ...	1,384	338	81	26	16,075	173	33
Disposed of	1,111	267	56	18	14,887	153	30
Pending at the close of the year	273	71	25	8	1,188	20	3

APPENDIX IX

Veterinary

Dr. Muhammad Ramzan Khan, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry in Baluchistan continued to be incharge of the Department throughout the year. He also performed the duties of the Special Livestock Officer. He inspected all the dispensaries and supervised the Horse and Cattle Shows at Sibi, Usta Mohd. and Gumbaz. He also attended the Animal Husbandry Meetings during September and December 1950 held at Karachi. He remained on tour for 70 days, visited 37 villages and Towns and travelled 3,702 miles by road and 3,160 miles by rail.

The 11 dispensaries continued to work though the paucity of qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons continued. There were 6 qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at the beginning of the year including 3 re-employed pensioners.

Work Done at Dispensaries.

	1949-50	*1950-51*
1. Treated as out-door and in-door patients	57,238	69,886
2. Number of patients supplied with medicines	18,993	21,376
3. Castration performed	4,086	4,614

Work Done on Tour.

1. Out breaks of contagious diseases reported	449	487
2. Out breaks of contagious diseases attended	436	472
3. Villages visited for above	1,000	897
4. Number of animals treated for contagious diseases	99,207	83,996
5. Number of animals treated for non-contagious diseases ...	7,748	7,648
6. Number of animals inoculated against contagious diseases ...	25,311	19,604
7. Number of animals attached by contagious diseases	1,01,871	87,336

Fairs and Shows.

		Number of Entries		Prize money awarded
		1949-50	1950-51	
SIBI.				
	Horses	231	251	1,513
	Cattle	844	807	2,649
USTA MOHD.				
	Horses	155	153	707
	Cattle	345	448	1,041
GUMBAZ.				
	Horses	122	83	225
	Cattle	742	742	375
	Sheep	...	241	300

Livestock Slaughtered at Recognised Slaughter Houses.

	1949-50	1950-51
Sheep and Goats	1,08,821	77,021
Cattle	5,877	3,610
Buffaloes	265	10
Camels	158	...

Cattle Breeding.—At the beginning of the year there were 30 bulls working for upgrading the indigenous cattle. Three of them were stationed at Veterinary or Agriculture Institutions and the remaining 27 were given out to villagers under the modified subsidy system. One out of them was sold, two died and two lapsed to the keepers to whom they had been issued on the modified subsidy system, leaving 25 working at the beginning of February 1951 to which 12 bulls were added during February 1951 which were purchased at an average cost of Rs. 600|- bringing the total at the end of the year 1950-51 to 37.

As most of the bulls were working in villages it has not been possible to ascertain the number of cows covered or of the progency produced.

Education.—At the beginning of the year there were nine students under training at the Lahore Veterinary College at Government expense. Another three were sent up during September 1950, bringing the total to twelve. One of them left the College leaving eleven at the end of the year under training.

Poultry Breeding.—The temporary scheme for the improvement of Poultry Industry in Baluchistan continued with the results stated below :—

Eggs produced	13,196
Eggs hatched at the Farm	2,460
Eggs sold for hatching to the public	3,150
Eggs sold for table purposes	7,146
Eggs broken accidently	71
Eggs carried over to the next year	369
Total number of birds at the beginning of the year	198
Birds added during the year	742
Birds sold during the year	232
Birds died during the year	275
Birds transferred from young stock to adults	144

Total number of birds at the end of the year :—

Hen.	Cocks	Young Stock
126	40	123

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Superintendence	29,816	14	6
2. Hospitals and Dispensaries	78,735	0	0
3. Education	11,397	6	0
4. Poultry Scheme	12,742	1	2

Receipts.

1. Poultry Scheme	3,411	13	4
2. Miscellaneous	570	8	0

APPENDIX 'A'

Statement showing the capital value of buildings (including water supplies and electrical installations) maintained and expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance including operation of installation under Civil Works.

Capital Value of	To end of 3/50		To end of 3/51	
Buildings including water and electrical installations	Rs. 1,75,67,225		Rs. 1,76,00,000	
Expenditure	1949-50		1950 , 51	
	Minor works	Repairs	Minor Works	Repairs
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,03,480	7,09,411	1,16,731	8,47,923

APPENDIX 'B'

Statement showing the capital value of buildings (including water supply Installations) maintained and expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance under Frontier Regions.

Capital value of	To end of 3/50		To end of 3/51	
Buildings including water supply installations	Rs. 27,85,000			
Expenditure	1949-50		1950-51	
	Minor Works	Repairs	Minor Works	Repairs
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	26,648	96,026	44,374	1,64,888

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